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£2.5bn but no new capping powers

## Patten wins cabinet battle on poll tax

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CHRIS Patten has secured an extra £2.5 billion to hold down poll tax bills next year and won his battle within the cabinet against the introduction of extensive new legislation on the community charge in the run-up to the next election.

The environment secretary has persuaded Margaret Thatcher and John Major that the government's powers to curb council spending are powerful enough to rule out the need for a draconian new bill. This also means that about three-quarters of all local authorities will continue to be exempt from capping because their budgets are below the £15 million qualifying mark.

The extra £2.5 billion in central government grants to local authorities will help cushion next year's rises in bills to change-payers. On top of this, additional money will probably be made available to pay for more generous transitional relief to individuals particularly hard hit by the switch from rates to the community charge.

Environment department sources said yesterday that the internal cabinet wrangling had been "rough" over the past three months, but that the atmosphere had improved in recent days as the outlines of a settlement became clearer.

Their main concern is that the package may be regarded as unsatisfactory by the many

backbench Tory critics of the poll tax who, in the words of one insider, are "just waiting to sink their claws into it".

Mr Patten's package of measures aimed at easing the political pain inflicted on the Conservatives by the introduction of the poll tax in April was approved in principle at a Downing Street meeting yesterday afternoon. The talks, chaired by Mrs Thatcher, lasted nearly two hours. Among the cabinet ministers present were Mr Major and Kenneth Baker, the party chairman.

Mr Patten is now close to obtaining final approval of the full cabinet for his proposals. He is expected to make a Commons statement on his package and the level of revenue support grant to councils the week after next.

Mr Patten has been supported by Mr Baker and Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, in arguing that his existing powers to cap council spending do not need to be strengthened. With the support of Timothy Renton, the government chief whip, they have warned that a capping bill in the next session of parliament would be used by dissident Tory backbenchers as a vehicle for further damaging rebellions over the principles underpinning the community charge. There will probably be a small, tightly drawn piece of legislation dealing with "technical" matters such as the position of caravan owners.

Mrs Thatcher has been determined to find a way of curbing council spending, running at £36.6 billion this year, almost £4 billion above Whitehall targets. She was attracted by the idea of subjecting councils to local referendums if they breach spending ceilings, but has been persuaded to delay such a step, at least until the next Tory manifesto.

The two court rulings upholding Mr Patten's action in capping 21 councils for "excessive" spending this year have proved crucial to the debate within the group of ministers reviewing the community charge. Mr Patten has been able to reassure Mrs Thatcher by pointing to his vindication in the courts as

evidence that the existing legislation will enable him to cap far more widely next year if councils fail to heed ministerial warnings about spending. Only the law lords, who are due to rule on an appeal by the capped councils later this month, can upset these calculations.

The extent of the government's existing capping powers was drummed home last week by Michael Portillo, the local government minister, who said that next year ministers would be able to cap on the basis of year-on-year increases in budgets as well as spending levels judged to be "substantially excessive".

Mrs Thatcher will demand that when Mr Patten makes his statement to MPs, about a week before they rise for the summer recess, he leaves local authorities in no doubt about his determination to take a tough line with high spenders and, if necessary, to cap more councils than the 21 singled out this year.

Environment sources said that the extra cash agreed between Mr Patten and Mr Major at a meeting last week would steer a course midway between backbenchers and council leaders calling for a huge cash injection, and those opposed to throwing money at it. They remain apprehensive about how it will be received by Tory MPs, many of whom are worried that another round of big increases in bills next spring could scupper their chances of holding their seats in a general election later in the year.

It will not be enough to satisfy council leaders, who meet Mr Patten today to press their case for an extra £5-£6 billion. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday that the average poll tax would rise to £501 from £360 this year if government funding remained the same.

Sir Rhodes Boyson, a former junior environment minister, said last night that he would oppose Mr Patten's package because it meant a further shift of power to the centre. He said that there must be a bill allowing for local referendums if councils overstep the mark.

Payment survey, page 2

## Albania changes to head off revolt

By DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE AND LIBBY JUKES

THE Albanian president, Ramiz Alia, will attempt to head off popular revolution with urgent changes in the country's political and state security leadership, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported yesterday.

The agency said large crowds gathered again yesterday in the centre of Tirana but there were no fresh attempts to breach diplomatic compounds. About 200, many wearing police uniforms, had broken into several embassies scrambling over walls or ramming gates with lorries during two days of unrest.

The West German foreign ministry said that diplomats had seen security forces taking away bodies after the clashes, but could not give a number. On Tuesday night, a bomb exploded inside the Cuban

embassy compound, but caused no injuries. The Albanian news agency, ATA, condemned the attack which occurred after the Cubans and the Egyptian embassy had handed back to the Albanian authorities a number of dissidents who entered their compounds.

Diplomatic sources in Paris believe the Albanian government could soon issue up to 15,000 emigration visas.

The West German embassy, which is sheltering more than 80 refugees, has promised that none will be expelled against their will. Bonn last night sent a chartered civilian plane to Tirana, carrying essential supplies for those sheltering inside its mission, among them a pregnant woman and a baby.

Albania trapped, page 11



Fall stretch: West Germany's goalkeeper, Bodo Illgner, making a flying save from Paul Gascoigne as England exerted pressure in Turin last night

## Violence opens day of semi-final

From JOHN GOODBODY IN TURIN

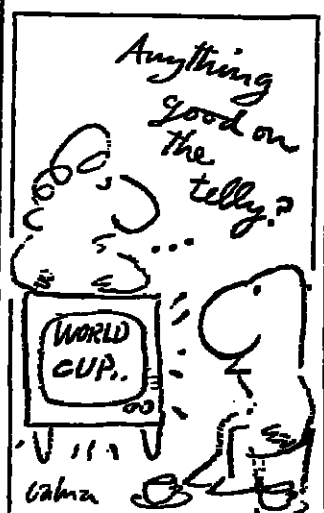
ENGLISH football supporters were again involved in violence as tension mounted before the World Cup semi-final against West Germany in Turin yesterday. A German was stabbed and an Englishman suffered a slight head injury after a running fight which was broken up by riot police.

Earlier, Italians had attacked a camp site where more than 3,000 Englishmen were staying, and police fired 20 rounds of tear gas to separate the groups.

At the game itself, an evenly matched first half was characterised by a series of missed chances, but West Germany took the lead after 59 minutes when Brehme's shot from a free kick was deflected past Shieltson by Parker.

Despite some obstacles, most commuters had left work early enough to be sitting in front of television sets before the match started (Lin Jenkins writes). AA Roadwatch reported that commuters in the northeast were quickest off the mark, causing jams from around 3.30pm.

Patriotic fervour, page 3  
Letters, page 13  
Graham Taylor, page 37  
World Cup, pages 26, 37, 42



## Nato may send envoy to boost Gorbachev

By PETER STOTHARD AND MICHAEL EVANS

THE United States is to ask Nato to send a special envoy to Moscow, to present what it hopes will be the "reassuring" results of the London summit which begins at Lancaster House today.

The summit envoy, who could be Manfred Wörner, Nato secretary general, or possibly a group of Nato foreign ministers, would fly to the Soviet capital on Sunday. The Communist party congress, in which President Gorbachev has been criticised for "losing" Eastern Europe and permitting the resurgence of German power, would not be in progress that day.

If the summit communiqué promises dramatic changes in Nato's structure and emphasises political co-operation with the Soviet Union, it will improve Mr Gorbachev's chances of selling German Nato membership to sceptical Soviet military leaders and party members.

President Bush and the other Nato leaders arrived in London last night to face two

days of what may be fierce debate on the final summit declaration. Disagreements are likely about the role of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and arms control strategies.

American officials believe that Moscow is ready to drop its opposition to a united Germany joining Nato, if the Western allies can agree a plan to make the alliance appear less threatening to the Soviet Union. They argue, however, that a dramatic delivery of the plan may be more significant than adding further concessions. As one official said: "The medium may be as important as the message."

The handing over of "a piece of paper" to Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, would be a potential propaganda coup which would not only help Mr Gorbachev face his critics at home, but would also reassure the West about the prospect of peace and its financial dividends.

Early indications yesterday

## Hospitals apply for trust status

By PHILIP WEBSTER

TWELVE health service units, including Europe's largest teaching hospital, have applied to become self-governing in the five days since the government's reforms became law, Kenneth Clarke said yesterday.

The health secretary announced in the Commons that a further 25 had promised early applications. The requests received so far include St James's University Hospital, Leeds, the largest teaching hospital in Europe, the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mr Clarke said applications had also been received from Bradford acute services; Leeds General Infirmary and associated hospitals; Central Middlesex and North Middlesex hospitals; Southend district services; Crewe acute services; Liverpool regional adult cardio-thoracic unit; East Gloucestershire services; and the Mid-Surrey general unit.

Bart's decision, page 7

## Thatcher-Mandela meeting 'cordial'

By ANDREW MCEWEN AND MICHAEL KNIFE

NELSON Mandela acknowledged yesterday that Margaret Thatcher was sincere in opposing apartheid even if they disagreed over the best way to end it.

After three hours with the prime minister at Downing Street, the deputy president of the African National Congress told journalists: "There is no doubt that she is an enemy of apartheid... we have our differences in the methods of dismantling (it)."

Neither Mrs Thatcher nor Mr Mandela gave ground on the key issues of sanctions against Pretoria and the ANC's continued use of violence, but both appeared to be playing down the importance of their differences.

Whitehall sources said the differences between the two were not important, and that

the main object was to get rid of apartheid. The two leaders had had a very good exchange of views and agreed to keep in touch and to build on the rapport they had established.

Mrs Thatcher reported that, as Mr Mandela left, he had told her: "I hope a time will come when Mr de Klerk (the South African president) and myself can see you together."

Mr Mandela left Mrs Thatcher in no doubt that he wanted peace and a negotiated outcome in South Africa. For her part the prime minister emphasised the importance of flexibility in the management of the South African economy and the need to encourage the

Continued on page 22, col 5

Pressure over Natal, page 10  
Speech to CBI, page 23  
City comment, page 25

## Soviet troops storm Bundesbank for marks

From ANNE MCELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

A DOZEN sirens screamed, 30 officers dismounted from military buses brandishing their Kalashnikovs and a cavalcade of police and Soviet army vehicles with lights flashing sped through the heart of East Berlin. The soldiers had business at the bank.

Two officers presented their credentials at the Bundesbank's new East Berlin headquarters yesterday and announced to the cashier: "We would like to cash a cheque." They then picked up what a Bundesbank spokesman would confirm only as a "two-figure million-mark sum" to pay the Soviet army's 360,000 troops stationed in East Germany their first allowance in German marks.

The money was withdrawn from the East German state budget after an

agreement last week that East Berlin would supply the soldiers' living allowance in hard currency in return for raw materials from the Soviet Union. The deal which effectively means a preferential exchange rate for the Soviet Union is worth 1.24 billion marks (£428 million) and was reached after Moscow said that it was unable to meet the cost of supporting its troops after currency union with the West.

The Bundesbank has moved into the former Communist party headquarters and now bears the incongruous address Marx-Engels Platz on its headed newspaper. Until 1945 the building housed the Reichsbank, the financial centre of the Nazi regime. The four-storey vaults are now being used to store German marks.

A spokesman for the bank said that

the Soviet army "simply turned up with a cheque for the amount", probably enough to cover payments for a month. "They obviously took the security aspect very seriously indeed, although I don't think anyone here would mess with them."

Soviet soldiers stationed for two years in East Germany received a meagre allowance of between 15 and 25 old marks monthly but were still envied because they had access to the wider range of goods available in East German shops than at home.

The amount has remained the same in German marks to the chagrin of the troops. The army newspaper, *Krasnaya Swesda*, commented yesterday that the changeover did not mean "paradise" ahead for the soldiers as prices for basic goods, including the popular East German

beer, have doubled since the disappearance of the old currency on Sunday.

Jobless protests: Thousands of East German workers, alarmed by soaring unemployment, staged wildcat strikes all over the country yesterday to back demands for more pay, job security and shorter working hours (Reuter reports).

The walkouts, which in many areas turned into protest marches, coincided with labour ministry data showing 142,000 jobless in June, a rise of 47,000 or almost 50 per cent over the previous month. Economists believe up to two million of the country's nine million workers will be unemployed by January.

Election date agreed, page 10  
Unemployment fears, page 23

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# Ulster discord over aims as Brooke draws up progress report



Brooke: his room for manoeuvre restricted

By EDWARD GORMAN  
IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

AS PETER Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, prepares to brief the Commons today on the progress in initiating talks in Ulster, there are ominous signs of conceptual differences between the parties on what those talks might discuss.

Mr Brooke is expected to offer a general outline of the advance he has made and give some indication of how the process will develop over the coming months when he opens the renewal debate on direct rule for Northern Ireland.

His comments and room for manoeuvre will be restricted by unresolved differences with the Irish government over guarantees of its precise role in

Mr Brooke's plan for three sets of simultaneous talks. Intensive contacts between British and Irish officials and between Mr Brooke and Gerard Collins, the Irish foreign minister, have failed to reconcile the unionist position that Dublin can have no direct input in the process until after agreement is reached between the parties in the province, with the Irish determination to play a direct role in those negotiations.

The "Brooke initiative" is based on an approach to the Irish question which deals with three sets of relationships. It involves talks during a two-month pre-arranged gap in meetings of the Anglo-Irish conference between the parties in Northern Ireland on devolution, between London and Dublin on the Anglo-Irish

dimension, and between Dublin and Ulster politicians on north-south aspects.

Originally, today's debate had been envisaged as an opportunity for Mr Brooke to make a formal statement bringing to a close the opening phase and giving way to a period of bilateral exchanges before the talks start, possibly as early as September. Continuing problems with Dublin, however, have thwarted him and called into question for the first time in the process the Northern Ireland Office's handling of its presentation. Mr Brooke has always said he does not want to be trampled by deadlines.

More worrying are the emerging signs of the possibly unbridgeable gulf in approach between unionists and nation-

alists on what talks might eventually discuss in the key areas of devolution, power sharing and the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Recent utterances by unionist leaders underline that the two groups are approaching the talks with markedly different objectives, and help to explain why sceptics continue to characterise the Irish government's approach and, to a lesser extent, that of the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Unionists are now talking of an "integrationist solution" to the talks which would be anathema to the SDLP and to Dublin. James Moynihan, the Ulster Unionist party leader and a committed integrationist, made clear this week that he envisages only

limited devolution for the province, possibly in the form of a regional council modelled on proposals put forward by the late Airey Neave in 1979. The SDLP, although somewhat incoherent until now on what it really wants, would be looking for something far more substantive, if not full legislative devolution.

Mr Moynihan is also expected to concentrate, as a primary objective, on re-drafting the Anglo-Irish agreement in a way that would consolidate Ulster's position within the United Kingdom and repair the damage, as he sees it, inflicted by the present treaty.

There is no sign that Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist leader, has made any progress towards contemplating effective power sharing

with the Roman Catholic population, despite the fact that it would be impossible for the SDLP to contemplate a new administration in Belfast of whatever sort, which did not address that problem.

The prospect for constructive talks with unionists again calling for articles 2 and 3 of the Irish constitution which embody the republic's constitutional claim over Northern Ireland to be scrapped.

In each case, however, Mr Moynihan in particular may be doing little more than laying down his opening position. Surprising concessions by him and Mr Paisley on pre-conditions over the suspension of the agreement in recent months have shown a greater

flexibility in the unionist camp than had previously been thought possible.

The Brooke process, which began in earnest in January when he indicated he believed there was enough "common ground" between the parties to begin talks on devolution, continues to baffle political analysts who are still grasping for an explanation for its success until now.

While most remain very cautious about its chances of ultimately producing consensus on a new government for the province and a new agreement in parallel with it, everyone now recognises that enough momentum has been created to force each of the constituencies to "think hard" about being the first to back out.

TONY WHITE

## Times poll tax survey

# Boycott campaign fails as three in four people pay up

By DOUGLAS BROOM AND ELAINE FOGG

ATTEMPTS to organise a large-scale boycott of the community charge in England appear to have failed, with more than three quarters paying the charge.

A random survey of 38 district, metropolitan and London councils conducted by *The Times* found that an average of 75.8 per cent of eligible adults had made at least some payment towards their poll tax bills.

The survey was conducted on the eve of today's meeting in London between leaders of the local government associations and ministers at the environment department to discuss council spending for next year.

On the local government side there is all-party agreement that the government must provide an extra £4 billion in central grant to councils next year to prevent a steep rise in poll tax bills. Chris Patten, the environment secretary, is believed to have secured slightly less than £3 billion from the treasury.

The Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities said that for every £1 billion that grant fell short of its £4 billion target, poll tax bills would rise by £28 a head.

Collection levels, which have been badly hit in some areas by serious computer problems, are better than many feared.

The mood among town hall

treasurers interviewed by *The Times* was generally cautiously optimistic, with many believing that the issuing of formal reminders over the next few weeks would prompt a large number of non-payers to pay up.

Most expressed the view that a large percentage of those who had yet to pay their poll tax were waiting for the final reminder in the same way that many people did not pay telephone bills until they were sent a final demand.

Many admitted that their billing systems had got off to a slow start and a majority said they were reluctant to go to court to enforce bills after a series of spectacularly unsuccessful attempts to summons charge payers in the courts.

In Newcastle upon Tyne John Wilcox, the city treasurer, has recouped 16 per cent of the metropolitan council's debt to date. In his authority only 30 per cent of those registered have failed to pay anything.

"We are just about to send out reminders. I expect the next set of figures I will receive to be an improvement. And as we begin to turn the screws our cash flow will be even better," he said.

In West Devon, controlled by independents, Mike Stephens, treasurer, said that of the hundreds of calls of complaint his department had

received, most had concerned the high amounts people had to pay rather than the concept of the poll tax.

"In the southwest, charges for holiday homes have caused a lot of consternation and anger," he said.

Despite fairly optimistic collection rates, many authorities felt that if poll tax deficiencies continued throughout the year at the same rate, it would sow financial problems for the coming year.

"It would be a matter of concern for us if we continued at these financial levels throughout the year," Reba Smith, chief revenues officer for Dudley metropolitan council, said.

"Although 85 per cent of people have paid something for the first two months, we could end up with a situation next year where people have to pay £61 extra on their bills," she said.

Labour-controlled Liverpool has yet to collate its poll tax returns as many people in the Merseyside authority have just received bills which were held up at the printers.

A spokesman said, however, it was a possibility from estimated figures that more than 130,000 court summonses would have to be issued in the metropolitan area.

Where councils have taken a tough line to recover the poll tax, high returns have ensued. Bournemouth district council in Dorset has already obtained 2,574 liability orders from magistrates to set 5 per cent of the register still to pay the new tax.

"Those who have not paid will have to complete means questionnaires. If they then subsequently break payment agreements with us we will go ahead and enforce the liability orders," Margaret Chadwick, Bournemouth's assistant treasurer, said.

Other councils have decided to opt for a more softly spoken approach. The London borough of Barnet, which contains Mrs Thatcher's Finchley constituency, has said it has "positively decided" not to pursue any summonses yet. Rather than do this, it has opted to give the electorate a chance to get up to date.

Calderdale, which has been charge-capped despite having one of the lowest poll tax levels in England, said it was pleased with its 69 per cent collection rate, which was achieved despite the fact that many payers were adopting a "wait and see" approach to the council's legal challenge to capping.

In Alnwick, where a third of poll tax payers are also council tenants, a unique fortnightly joint rent and poll tax collection system was credited with leading to the 86 per cent collection rate.



Police officers see the funny side of a demonstration in London yesterday as about 200 pensioners chained themselves across Westminster bridge as part of a protest about low pensions. Police had to remove the pensioners from the roadway outside the Houses of Parliament after

they padlocked one end of a chain to railings and pulled it across the road causing a traffic jam (Ray Chancy writes). There were no arrests and the pensioners from around the country went on to a meeting at Central Hall, where speakers called for a minimum pension of £100 a

week. "It was all very peaceful. They formed a human chain across the road but were happy to leave away when asked to do so by officers," Scotland Yard's Harry Clark, chairman of the Pensioners Rights Campaign, who travelled from Carlisle, Cumbria, said they

had wanted to make an impact. "We are not prepared to be treated any more," John Bandy, aged 68, of Horsham, Essex, said. It was said that pensioners in Britain received an average of £40 a week, yet in other European countries the average was £86 a week.

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## Registrar takes action on credit reference firms

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE four big credit reference agencies are facing legal proceedings by the Data Protection Registrar to force them to take steps to end the passing on to lenders of information on third parties.

Eric Howe, the registrar, has been increasingly concerned about the practice, which he said yesterday had been estimated to "disadvantage some 100,000 people seeking credit a year" because wrong information was supplied about them.

His office has issued preliminary notices, the first step in the use of its statutory enforcement powers, to four main credit reference agencies, CCN Systems, InfoLink, Westcott Data and Credit and Data Marketing Services.

The move comes about after some two years of discussion. "They take one view of the law, but we take another," he said. "I believe this is a breach of the act. We have tried to sort out the matter in discussion, but clearly we are not going to solve it."

The notices warn the agencies of pending enforcement action under the Data Protection Act 1984. They can appeal, but if they ultimately lose they must comply with the notice or face being struck off the Data Protection register.

At present when a lender asks agencies for information on an individual who wants credit, the agencies search

some of their files on the basis of the current or old addresses quoted by the applicant, and even in some cases on similar addresses.

The result is that a lender may receive from the credit agency not only information about the credit records of all members of an applicant's current household, but also similar information about the occupants of the first and second previous addresses at which the applicant has lived.

"Such information about other individuals occupying these previous addresses will be supplied irrespective of whether those individuals lived at that address at the same time as the applicant or not," the registrar's office said. Alternatively, or even in addition, the lender may receive credit records of others in the neighbourhood.

Elizabeth Stanton, of the credit industry forum on data protection, defended the practice, saying that credit agencies did not believe that the use of information on third parties was a breach of the law. "Our view is that it is of some weight when assessing the probability of a person's repaying a loan."

However, she said the agencies were taking steps to stop using information about third parties who had lived at the applicant's address but at a different time. "We are doing this to redress the balance."

## Ethnic minority now 2.58m

By PAUL WILKINSON

BRITAIN'S ethnic minority population is now 2.58 million, or just short of 5 per cent of the country's population, according to the latest figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The survey of the years from 1981 to 1988 indicates that the minority population is increasing at more than 80,000 a year. It shows a significant increase in the numbers of Asians. The Bangladeshi community has increased from 52,000 in 1981 to 91,000 in 1988. Over the same period the Pakistani population increased from 284,000 to 479,000 and the number of Indians increased marginally from 727,000 to 814,000.

The three races represent 51 per cent of the total ethnic minorities in the country. Nineteen per cent are West Indian and 5 per cent Chinese and 11 per cent (one in nine) are of mixed origin.

One cause of the increase is the rise in immigration levels, now running at an annual rate of 17 per thousand population. Another factor is that among the Asian community, children represent a larger-than-average proportion. Lower child mortality rates throughout the population have therefore led to an increase in the ethnic minority in proportion to the overall population.

Population Trends: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (Stationery Office, £6.75)

## Saunders 'would have run a mile' at illegality hint

ERNEST Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, has been accused of running a mile rather than risk breaking the law in the company's bid for Distillers.

He denied he was aware of speculation at the launch of the £2.7 billion offer in 1986 that a merger agreement between the brewing group and the Scottish whisky company risked breaching the Companies Act.

Giving evidence at Southwark Crown Court for the sixteenth day in the twentieth week of the trial, Mr Saunders said he was not aware of newspaper reports questioning the deal under which Distillers agreed to pay Guinness takeover costs should the bid fail.

Mr Saunders, aged 55, Sir Jack Lyons, aged 74, the financier, Anthony Parnes, aged 45, a stockbroker, and Gerald Ronson, aged 50, of the Heron Corporation, deny 24 counts of theft, false accounting and breaches of the Companies Act.

John Chadwick, QC, for the prosecution, showed Mr Saunders articles from the first two weeks of the bid that referred to criminal proceedings and said it was inconceivable he had not seen them. Mr Saunders said he had scratched his brain and could not remember. "I cannot recall saying to any of my colleagues, 'Hang on a bit, these people are talking about criminal matters'. That would have

been one's reaction, I cannot recall that reaction."

He denied Guinness lawyers had explained the pitfalls of the law. He said he was not involved in questions of the law himself. It was inconceivable to read he may go to jail and not do anything about it. "I would have run a mile."

The trial continues today.

## Overtime ban closes railways

Northern Ireland Railways yesterday shut down its entire network and laid off 500 staff as a three-day overtime dispute worsened (Edward Gorman writes). Roy Beattie, the chief executive, said that an overtime ban by workers had made it impractical and uneconomical to continue operating rail services.

The dispute centres on pay compatibility with British Rail employees. There are hopes of progress when management and unions attend separate meetings with the Northern Ireland labour relations agency today. More than 60 employees have been dismissed and services disrupted.

## Welsh bomb

A letter bomb was received yesterday by Tim Alexander, an English hotel owner in Llanarnon Dyffryn Ceirion in Cwyd, The Welsh secretary, to six sent recently to David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, two other MPs, and English-run businesses in Wales.

## GP suspended

Dr Sudhir Mishra, who admitted spending only "five or six minutes" with a patient who died from meningitis within four hours of his visit, was suspended from practising for 12 months by the General Medical Council yesterday. He had allegedly diagnosed a stomach upset.

## Top museums

The National Heritage Museum of the Year Awards, sponsored by British Gas, have been won jointly for only the second time. Winners were the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry and the Imperial War Museum.

Leading article, page 13 Arts, page 18

## Times survey of who is paying the poll tax

District councils	Party	Poll tax (£)	% paying
Adur (W Sussex)	SLD	349.55	80
Allerdale (Cumbria)	Lab	285.42	75
Alnwick (Northumberland)	SLD	350.00	88
Arun (W Sussex)	Con	314.00	78
Ashted (Notts)	Lab	320.00	70
Aylesbury Vale (Bucks)	Con	355.00	74
Garrow in Furness (Cumbria)	Lab	328.00	72
Bassetlaw (Notcs)	Lab	370.00	60
Berwick on Tweed (N'land)	SLD	321.38	80
Blackpool (Lancs)	Con	384.00	80
Bolsover (Notcs)	Lab	383.00	60
Boothferry (Humburside)	Con	282.00	92
Bournemouth (Dorset)	Con	320.00	85
Bristol (Avon)	Lab	490.00	50
Cardiff (Cumbria)	Lab	365.00	90
Durham (N'land)	Lab	363.00	82
Hartlepool (Cleveland)	Lab	385.00	82
Leicester (Leics)	Lab	405.00	n/a
Norwich (Norfolk)	Lab	365.00	60
Poole (Dorset)	Con	325.00	96
Preston (Lancs)	Lab	384.00	83
St Albans (Herts)	Con	394.33	80
South Derbyshire	Lab	459.50	71
South Somerset	SLD	384.81	80
West Devon	Ind	340.00	74
Metropolitan district			
Barnsley (S Yorks)	Lab	329.00	75
Birmingham	Lab	406.00	62
Bolton (Lancs)	Lab	344.46	75
Calderdale (W Yorks)	Lab	296.50	69
Doncaster (S Yorks)	Lab	334.53	77
Dudley (W Midlands)	Lab	387.00	85
Gateshead (Tyne-side)	Lab	320.00	90
Newcastle on Tyne	Lab	390.80	70
Rotherham (S Yorks)	Lab	334.00	60
London councils			
Barnet	Con	338.00	84
Camden	Lab	500.00	80
Islington	Lab	498.00	81
Tower Hamlets	Lab	297.00	54

The averages for the % of adults paying "columns are as follows: 78.06 for district councils; 73.66 for metropolitan districts; and 75.84 overall average for both categories.

## Bill for Sotheby's after Hoffmann fails at £1m

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND  
ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

SOTHEBY'S was left with egg on its face, and a large bill, yesterday when their main Old Master painting, "The Hare in the Forest", by Hans Hoffmann, the Prague court artist, failed to sell when bids stopped at £1 million. The painting, which was estimated at £2 million to £3 million, was guaranteed.

Whatever happened in the sale, the auction house had undertaken to pay the anonymous vendor an agreed price. Probably just below the estimate, it could be the largest single amount the auction house has had to pay out to date. It follows a number of failed guaranteed sales at the London Impressionist sales last week, taking the total well beyond £1 million.

The practice of giving guarantees was first established by Sotheby's in the New York

Impressionist market. It was greeted with uproar by the dealing fraternity, who suggested that it indicated a manipulation of prices.

After recent changes in regulations in New York, auctioneers are required to specify the guaranteed lots in their catalogues by means of a

symbol in the margin. London, although not legally forced to, followed suit, and a tiny circle can be seen beside the entry for the Hoffmann painting, which was given a separate glossy catalogue.

The painting, which was described yesterday by Mr Julien Stock of Sotheby's as

extremely important, made its entry into the art world seven years ago, in classic "discovery" circumstances.

It was found in the attic of a house in Yorkshire, having been given as a wedding present to a couple living there. Scholars identified it as the only known animal paint-

ing by Hans Hoffmann, court artist of the Emperor Rudolf II (1552-1612) of Prague. Heavily obscured by dirt, it sold for £407,000 at Sotheby's in 1983, and was this week being offered in a clear state.

A spokesman said "this could be the most expensive painting the company will have to pay a guarantee on."

Mr Stock said: "It is difficult to sell pictures for over £1 million. A lot of museums don't have much money at the moment."

This has been a bad week for Sotheby's, which has been dragged into New Scotland Yard's investigation into the Sevso silver hoard.

Apart from the Hoffmann, the Old Master sale went well. There was a record for the Spanish artist de Ribera, at £2.75 million (estimate £2.5 million to £3.5 million), bought by Agnews for a client, thought to be the National Gallery in Washington.

## Labour orders enquiry in Birmingham poll

By CRAIG SETON

THE national executive of the Labour party has suspended a reselection contest in the constituency of Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham Perry Barr, and ordered an enquiry into allegations of intimidation and postal vote irregularities.

Mr Rooker, the MP for 16 years, is facing a challenge from the left. Members of the constituency were due to vote next Saturday on the choice of candidate for the seat but the reselection process could now be delayed for several months.

The enquiry, ordered by Joyce Gould, the party's director of organisation, is being conducted by Fraser Kemp, followed and he wants the party's full-time official in the West Midlands. He said yesterday: "We have received complaints regarding the reselection process. The alleg-

ations are certainly such that we felt suspension of the process was the only alternative and they do warrant an investigation."

About 700 members of the constituency party are entitled to vote in the contest between Mr Rooker, a former front-bench spokesman, and two challengers, Pauline Furnell, an official of Birmingham district Labour party, and Raghib Akbar, president of Birmingham Trades Council.

George Harper, Mr Rooker's agent, last night said the MP was confident of being re-elected. He said: "He has got the backing of all four wards. There is a procedure to be followed and he wants the proper procedure to go through." Mr Rooker had a majority of about 7,000 at the general election.

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# Graduates face job competition as vacancies fall 12%

By TOM GILES

GRADUATES face increased competition for fewer jobs after a big fall in the number of vacancies being offered by employers since last November, it was disclosed yesterday.

In its twice-yearly survey of graduate vacancies and salaries, the Association of Graduate Recruiters said interest rate rises and signs of a slowing economy had resulted in employers reducing their graduate vacancies by 12 per cent from last November to May this year. Over the same period last year the number of vacancies rose by 8.5 per cent.

The survey, which was carried out for the association among 326 graduates employers by the Institute of Manpower Studies, concluded:

"This represents a dramatic downturn in expected demand. After several years of consistently high growth, the graduate labour market has slackened considerably."

Fifty per cent of employers surveyed had reduced their graduate requirements, compared with 39 per cent in the previous year. The drop was most marked in the industrial sector, where 13 per cent of companies had cut graduate vacancies. As a result, the number who predicted difficulties in recruiting students had dropped from 64 to 42 per cent, the biggest shift recorded in the graduate market since the association's surveys began 15 years ago.

Speaking at the association's annual conference in

York yesterday, Helen Perkins, its chairman, said: "Undoubtedly the survey results show a significant change and the scale of the change is dramatic compared to any previous year."

"Clearly part of the downturn in demand is the result of employers coming to terms with previous shortfalls and taking a realistic view about real graduate needs. This must be a trend likely to continue beyond any 'blip' in the economic climate."

While describing the survey as a "fair indicator" of recruitment patterns in the next six months, Miss Perkins issued a warning against predicting any long-term decline in demand. However, she added that the short-term downturn might still make private employers less willing to provide funds for universities and polytechnics.

In all disciplines other than engineering and applied sciences, graduates were told that the downturn in demand would make job-hunting more difficult.

The association, which is Britain's largest recruitment advisory body and has 500 member companies, said arts and social science graduates were especially vulnerable. It added that students in these subjects could be forced to apply for "lesser jobs than they would have expected in previous years."

Despite these general trends, the report said 60 per cent of industrial employers still had difficulty recruiting graduate engineers or scientists. Miss Perkins said a lack of student interest in such courses had created a "chronic undersupply" of graduates.

The survey also found that starting salaries for graduates had kept pace with earnings. The average starting salary for a graduate aged 21 with a second-class honours degree was expected to be £11,375, an increase of about 10 per cent on 1989. The average salary within industry was slightly higher at £11,500.

The education department said a survey of 2,000 firms by the Policy Studies Institute, which was published in April, showed that despite short-term downturns, demand for graduates would still not be met by 1992.

"The number of students in higher and further education is expected to rise by 19 per cent between 1988 and 1992. The PSI survey, we commissioned showed that company demand would be for a 22 per cent increase in graduate numbers. The arrival of the single European market will ensure that the demand for graduates will increase in the long term."

## GCSE and A-level should be ended, policy body says

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

GCSEs, A-levels and all other training awards should be scrapped and replaced by a British baccalaureate, a left-wing think tank said yesterday.

The Institute for Public Policy Research said one of the reasons for Britain's comparatively few students staying on after 16 was the division between academic and vocational courses and confusion between the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Employment.

The institute said: "It divides academic pupils from the rest through the different institutions... and, above all, different qualifications which cater for the two groups. Our qualifications system resembles an obstacle course and is designed to weed out the majority of pupils."

A-levels, the institute said, were seen as too narrow, specialised and old-fashioned. The new advanced diploma would be administered by a new Department of Education and Training and would probably be taught in colleges of further education. It would be preceded by a foundation stage for 14 to 17-year-olds that would gradually take over from GCSEs.

The report rejected raising the compulsory school-leaving age to 18 but said it would expect staying-on rates to rise by about 85 per cent when the scheme was in full operation, increasing the number of 16- to 18-year-olds from 380,000 to 830,000 by the end of the decade. The researchers estimated the scheme would cost £100 million in the first year, rising to £500 million by the fifth year. As participation rates rose a capital investment of £1 billion over ten years might be required. "Although the costs are high, we cannot afford not to incur this expenditure," the institute said.

It was also time to question the need for a school-leaving examination at 16, the report said. It recommended that such an examination be replaced by an assessment at 16 to help students to decide on the courses they would wish to follow.

The institute accepted that by the age of 16 many pupils were "school-weary" and further education and training should take place in tertiary colleges, although sixth forms would remain in some schools for some years. The advanced diploma would cover three broad areas, social and human sciences, natural sciences and technology and arts, languages and literature.

Political education in schools should not be propaganda but allow children to learn how to make judgments about public affairs, Alan Howard, junior education minister, said yesterday.

Mr Howard told the 21st anniversary meeting of the Politics Association at Westminster: "I see political education in schools rather as a preparatory activity offering information and criteria against which to judge it, helping young people learn how to come to a point of view and defend it cogently."

## Labour move on disabled

UNIVERSITIES and polytechnics would be required to develop programmes of provision for disabled students under Labour party proposals published yesterday (Philip Webster writes). Part of the grant made by the universities and polytechnics funding council would be specially allocated to institutions providing for the disabled, and capital grants would be made to adapt buildings and equipment.

The plans were contained in a consultation paper published with a Labour survey showing, according to Andrew Smith, the party's higher education spokesman, that provision for students with disabilities is variable, incomplete and in need of substantial improvement.

Of the 476,000 students responding, only 1,450 had disabilities. Some 83 per cent of institutions said they did not have resources to provide adequately for students with disabilities.

Labour's proposals contain a charter of rights for students with disabilities. Its approach would be based on a partnership between the education department, the funding council and the institutions in consultation with students.

## Wombles composer aids music syllabus

THE Wombles of Wimbledon Common, tubby characters on children's television programmes, are coming to the aid of school music teachers (David Tyler writes).

Uncle Bulgaria from the Wombles and Hazel, leader of a group of hard-pressed rabbits living on Watership Down, are being called in by John MacGregor, the education secretary. Yesterday he set up his music working party to decide what should be taught in the National Curriculum. All children will be offered the chance of learning an instrument from the recorder to the cathedral organ.

Members of the music party include Sir John



Batt: rabbit inspiration for school music classes

Maundell, principal of the Royal Northern College of Music, and Mike Batt, popular musician and entrepreneur. He wrote the signature tunes for the television series *The Wombles*, and "Bright Eyes" for the film of *Richard Adams's Watership Down*, the epic story of a group of rabbits who were forced to find a new warren because of building development.

● Salford College of Technology, Greater Manchester, launched a BA (Hons) course in pop music yesterday (Ronald Faux writes). The course was inaugurated with the support of George Martin, who produced many Beatles' numbers, and a goodwill message from Paul McCartney.

The college claims it to be the first of its kind in the world to give such serious concentration to the art and technology of composing, performing and producing popular music.

The first 30 students, aged between 18 and 30, have been chosen and begin their studies in September. More than 150 applied.

Mr Martin said: "A lot of people look askance at popular music but it is a huge industry which should be improved all the time."



A spectator huddles under an umbrella as the weather dampens the opening day at Henley Royal Regatta yesterday. In the stewards' enclosure, eagle-eyed spies were on patrol with orders to throw businessmen out if they dared to use

mobile telephones. "We have certain standards to maintain at Henley and this is not something we will tolerate," George Lawson, a regatta spokesman, said as the annual event got under way. "If we don't nip this sort of thing in the bud now, we will

have 150 people constantly chattering away on these phones in the enclosure in five years' time," he said. Mr Lawson said the ruling had been introduced after discussions among committee members, who feared it would lower standards.

"Standards in the stewards' enclosure are purely social in all respects — that means no press, TV or reporters. Therefore, people using the enclosure for business are really out of character with the aims of the enclosure," he said.

## Patriotic football fervour surges through pubs, clubs and traffic jams

By RAY CLANCY

MICK Jagger was strutting at Wembley, Frank Sinatra was crooning at the London Arena and *Coronation Street* fans were waiting for the end of the match when Bobby Robson's team was on the pitch in Turin last night.

Business was brisk in public houses all over Britain as supporters flocked to watch the big match in an attempt to create the World Cup atmosphere outside Italy. Police forces drew up contingency plans to deal with any trouble after the game. In Northamp-

ton, where 400 youths gathered in the city centre and looted shops after England's match with Cameroon last Sunday, the police liaised with publicans and in Essex extra officers were drafted in.

Leicester police asked pub-licans not to show the match in an attempt to forestall violence. The Licensed Victuallers Association said it was up to individual landlords to decide whether or not to show the match.

Thousands of other supporters took crates of beer home

and telephoned for take-away meals so that cooking would not interrupt their concentration on England's most important match since the 1966 finals.

Pizza Hut, with outlets in London and Yorkshire, said it was expecting home deliveries to rise by 100 per cent and take-aways from restaurants by 30 per cent. Chinese and Indian take-away restaurants were also expecting increased trade.

A new television set was delivered to the Needles light-house in the Solent off the Isle of Wight after the rented set used by the three keepers broke down.

A 2,000 megawatt power surge, enough electricity to power four cities the size of Liverpool, came at half time when millions of people switched on kettles for cups of tea, or lights as they went to use the lavatory.

Electricity suppliers said this compared with a 2,000 megawatt surge during the other semi-final match between Italy and Argentina. The highest surge to date was 3,000 megawatts after the last episode of the *Thorn Birds* television mini series in January 1984.

Mick Jagger was expected to shout out the result at the Rolling Stones concert. "There were televisions and radios backstage so the band

and the crew were kept up-to-date with the score," a Wembley spokesman said.

The rush hour began early as office workers left plenty of time to get home for the 7pm kick off. People on flexi-time left as early as they could, then the mad dash began at 5.30pm. Delays were made worse by the rainy weather.

Rolls Royce workers in Derby were allowed to alter their shifts for the big match. "It was a great idea and certainly prevented widespread absenteeism," a union spokesman said.

Granada Television, which produces the soap opera *Coronation Street*, said there were complaints about the programme being shown after the match last night. The latest figures for the ITV network show the World Cup has been attracting 11.5 million viewers and *Coronation Street* 16.5 million.

At 6.30pm sport was featured on all four television channels — the World Cup on BBC1 and ITV, Wimbledon on BBC2 and the Tour de France on Channel Four.

An Italian man lost the chance of winning almost £250,000 when his team was knocked out of the World Cup by Argentina but still collected more than £25,000 from his £200 stake placed last November with William Hill, the bookmakers.

## Rain fails to put tennis back

By MARK SOUSTER

IN SPITE of rain which caused a four-hour delay at Wimbledon yesterday, officials said the schedule would not be disrupted.

Alan Mills, the tournament referee, said that as far as the championship events were concerned "we are only six matches behind the perfect schedule."

By last Thursday, a record 258 matches had been completed, the most since records began. Mr Mills said: "This time last year we were at least 30 matches behind schedule. If we had to have rain we would prefer that it was in the middle of the tournament."

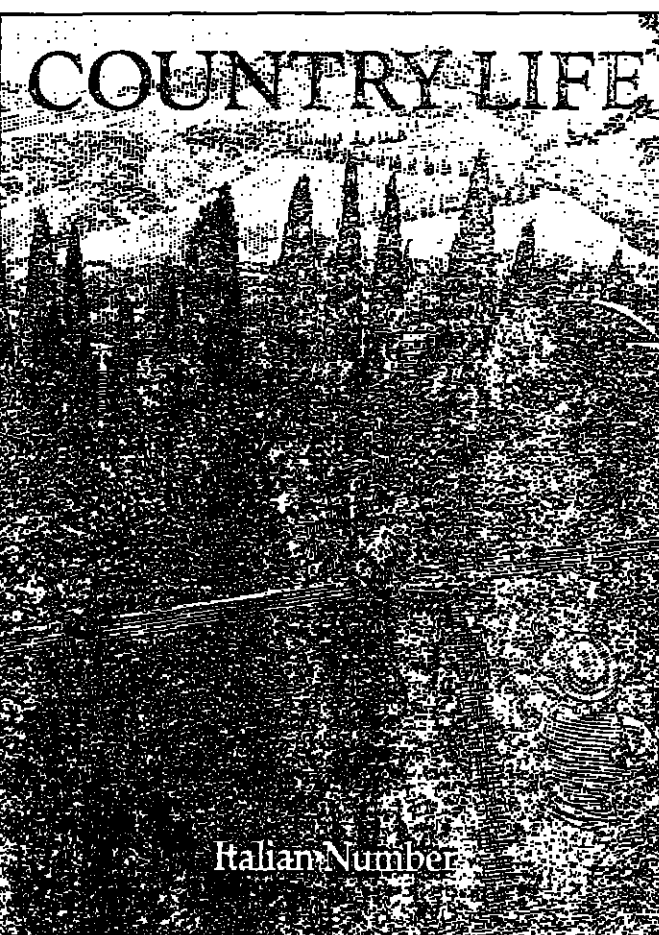
The demands of the new Safety at Sports Grounds Act and the World Cup in Italy have meant that attendances at this year's championships are down by at least 40,000.

An official said: "Of course we are disappointed by this — particularly since on several days the gates have not closed at all, so we had tickets to sell but no queue to sell them to. As in previous years, however, everyone who has queued has got in, even though on the first four days the gates have closed at the 28,000 capacity."

"The drop in attendance will affect the surplus we pass on to British tennis, but it is impossible to estimate the lost ticket revenue at this stage."

Match reports, page 41, 42

## Italian Number



Italian Number

- Italian gardens of an English aesthete
  - 4,000 of the world's greatest houses: what is their future?
  - Undiscovered treasure house in Florence
  - Red coats around Rome: foxhunting in the Campagna
- Plus the usual informed cover of the arts, property, antiques, wildlife, sport and fashion.

**COUNTRY LIFE**  
EVERY THURSDAY

## Professor pronounces the end of British rural life

By JOHN YOUNG

THE "two nations" divide between rich and poor had become characteristic of life in most villages in Britain, a conference in London on the future of the countryside was told yesterday.

Professor Howard Newby, chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council, spoke of a regressive social polarisation between the affluent middle-class newcomers and the relatively poor indigenous inhabitants.

Most conventional definitions of the word rural were now obsolete, he said. There had been a flow of population back even to the most remote areas and manufacturing industry had begun to move from urban

areas into the countryside. In most areas agriculture had only residual significance and consequently future changes in farming could be considered of only marginal importance to the local economy.

"Rural Britain, which was once agricultural Britain, is now urban middle-class Britain," Professor Newby told the conference, organised by the Royal Society of Arts.

The benefits of economic growth, however, had not been spread evenly among the rural population and many pockets of deprivation remained. The needs of the rural poor had become residual and the arrival of the middle class had not helped. The affluent,

with their ease of access to shops, schools, hospitals and other facilities, were ready to accept lower levels of public services in return for lower taxation, and that would become even more so with the introduction of the community charge. Meanwhile, the needs of the poor, the elderly and the disabled were increasingly ignored.

Professor Newby said that rural economic growth depended upon an increase in the manufacturing and service sectors. That was being frustrated by the "Nimby" (not in my backyard) attitude adopted by those with their own interests to pursue and who considered that more jobs and more houses detracted from, rather

than enhanced, the attractions of village life. So far it had been the most privileged members of the middle classes who had benefited most from the planning system. Fewer development controls would benefit the poorer sections of the population.

The idyllic image which many people still retained of the countryside prevented them from seeing the reality, he suggested. It was seen as under constant threat from development and from a permanent conflict between agriculture and wildlife. Such was the strength of the conservation debate that it dominated any discussion, and meant that other more basic issues were obscured.



# The future

of your company is not in the hands of your board.



**S**lowly but surely, a group of people will start to take over your company. A group of people who, if neglected, could cause you more than a few problems. But who, if encouraged, could begin to transform your company and help it move into the next century with previously unknown strength and vitality.

We refer, of course, to your company's young people. Your future. A future that could look rosier than ever. For now there's New Youth Training. Please carry on reading...

It's rather different from the old YTS. Essentially, it's a name for a training package that comprises a range of courses so diverse, they can be practically tailor-made for both employer and employee alike.

It offers young people, either in or out of work, a real leg-up to their chosen career. It opens up doors that would otherwise be closed. It allows them to train for qualifications that'll give them

every chance of getting a better job, or forging ahead in the career they've already chosen.

There are courses for any arm of any industry you can think of, including yours, and for any size of business from the mini to the mega.

This means you can groom your youngsters for the specific areas of your company that will be of most benefit to both.

How does it work?

Once you've contacted us, a training specialist will call your company and spend some time getting a feel for the way you work.

In consultation with one of your Directors or your Personnel Manager, he'll put together a package for the individuals who are to go on the course.

Needless to say, the programmes are subject to your nod and are absolutely flexible.

They last as long as they need to. And training can take the form of full-time, block release, day release or sandwich courses.

Once completed, your employees

are in possession not of a useless bit of paper, but fully recognised qualifications. Recognised by employers and awarded by such eminent bodies as City & Guilds, Royal Society of Arts, Pitmans, BTEC and SCOTVEC. All with a useful contribution from the Government.

For the time being, (and as long as you're holding this newspaper), your future is in your hands. Sure, the time when those youngsters will be poised for management may seem a long way off. (But does your youth seem a long way off to you now?). And sure, they're not all going to make it to management level.

But this much is true. Your company is the people that work in it. By offering New Youth Training, you're not only increasing the calibre of your workforce.

You're also increasing the overall standard of your output and making your company a much more attractive place to be. Both to present and future employees.

There's another factor: In two years time, there'll be 27% fewer 16-19 year olds coming on to the job market than in 1987.

A few months ago, the CBI published a report on skills shortages.

The results were startling: 45% of employers have admitted that skill shortages have affected production.

It is vital we train our young. The benefits of New Youth Training are as real and as great as you and your Directors want them to be.

Please have your Personnel Manager contact your Training Agency area office or Training and Enterprise Council.

Alternatively you can call us free on: 0800 44 42 42.

Or you can write. The address is: New Youth Training, Department T1001, Freepost CV1037, Birmingham Road, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 0BR.



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**Solstice costs**

**Bypass opens**

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## British Rail annual report

## Safety costs after Clapham to be substantial

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

THE full cost of implementing all 71 recommendations for improved railway safety identified by the Hidden report into the triple rail crash at Clapham in December 1988, in which 35 people died, has not yet been calculated, British Rail confirmed yesterday.

Although work has begun on implementing all but two of the recommendations, it was too early to quantify the final cost of the safety programme, which would be "substantial", Sir Robert Reid, the BR chairman, said.

Unofficial estimates have suggested the final cost of the recommendations could be between £500 million and £1 billion. Opposition MPs have repeatedly called on Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to say whether they will be paid for by increased fares. Mr Parkinson has not responded. Sir Robert said he had every confidence that Mr Parkinson would honour his commitment to ensure "money is no obstacle" to full implementation, through direct grant, increased subsidy, or relaxed financial targets.

BR earlier announced that an extra £250 million was to be included in the forthcoming 1990 corporate plan for safety measures, while Sir Robert said the cost of the programme would be identified separately in BR's future financial statements. BR recently appointed a safety director and a fire safety advisor to provide greater impetus to safety improvements and a higher awareness of safety hazards, the report said.

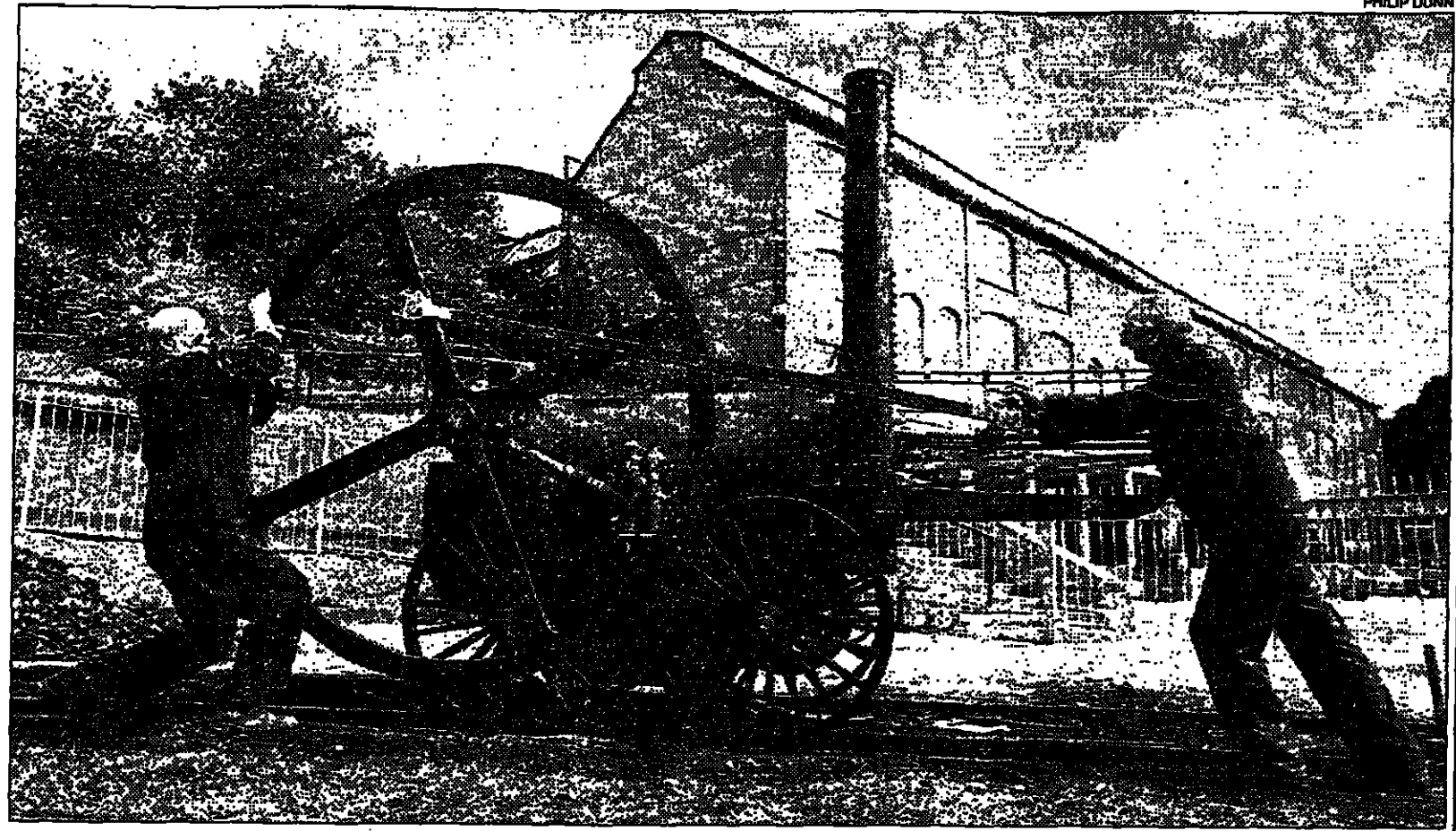
Work on the two remaining

recommendations, calling for the installation of "black box" data recorders on trains similar to those on aircraft, and discussions with the Railway Inspectorate after research into the structural integrity of rolling stock, will begin as soon as possible, Sir Robert said.

The task of fitting cab radios to all main-line locomotives is well under way and BR expects to complete the programme for all traction units within five years. Contracts have been awarded to develop and supply two pilot automatic train protection (ATP) systems, a technology preventing locomotives passing red lights or breaking speed limits. These will be tested on the main line between Paddington and Bristol and on the suburban line between Marylebone and Aylesbury.

The Hidden report gave BR five years to develop and install the ATP technology on all trains throughout the network. This will be the single most expensive of all the recommendations. It also demanded that BR increase spending on research and development into improving the "structural integrity" of rolling stock, particularly on the sides of carriages, which are less collision resistant than the ends. Progress must be discussed with the Railway Inspectorate. BR is at present testing an experimental black-box data recorder.

Preliminary changes in BR's signalling and telecommunications division, designed to eradicate bad working practices, lack of



Engineers getting to grips with a working replica of the first railway locomotive in the world for service at the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire. The engine, designed by the Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick, was built at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, between 1802 and 1803, probably predating a Trevithick engine built in south Wales which successfully pulled ten tons over ten miles

supervision, and excessive overtime, highlighted by the Hidden report, were implemented last year. Plans are being discussed with the National Union of Railwaymen to restructure the jobs and gradings of more than 50,000 staff in an effort to further reduce dependence on overtime. The report said appalling working practices and a lack of satisfactory managerial supervision had led to the Clapham disaster, the direct causes of which were wiring errors made by Brian Hemmings, the senior technician on the Waterloo re-signalling scheme, and the failure of Derek Bumstead, the supervisor responsible for monitoring Mr Hemmings' work, to carry out his obligations.

The annual report said no passenger was killed in a train accident in 1989-90, a year in which safety consciousness had been raised because of the three major accidents the previous year.

The number of staff killed however increased from 14 to

15. The derailment of the Oxford-Paddington service at West Ealing, London, in August last year after vandals placed a length of rail on the line forced BR to accelerate "operation clean sweep" in an effort to clear the lineside of all but essential engineering material, the report said. BR has also been implementing

the 113 recommendations contained in the Fennell Report into the fire at King's Cross in November 1987, in which 31 people died.

Most of the recommendations concern management and fire safety practices. "Fire safety in new, refurbished and existing trains is being examined, and to date 94 of the 113 Fennell recommendations have been implemented," the report said.

Sir Robert said safety had been built into railway operations over the years, establishing rail as a safe way to travel.

"That is why the Clapham accident came as such a shock. The positive side is the impetus it has given to a comprehensive review of all our safety procedures and training."

Responding fully to the recommendations was "one of the challenges we have willingly accepted", he said.

## Property income of £412m transforms loss on services

BRITISH Rail has discovered that the air space above railway stations makes money (Michael Dynes writes). The discovery has been responsible for a big increase in property revenues, which are now playing a central role in keeping the railways in profit.

Publishing British Rail's annual report yesterday, Sir Robert Reid, the BR chairman, announced that the property board had produced a record contribution of £412.2 million to BR's 1989-90 income, up almost 24 per cent on the previous year. Consequently, the £26.4 mil-

lion loss on running the national rail service was transformed into a group profit of £269.8 million. Without that income Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, would be forced to increase government rail subsidy, instead of reducing it.

In spite of a difficult market, BR's property board recorded £319.2 million from property sales and development premiums last year, and earned £120.9 million from letting, giving an operating surplus of £93 million. During the year, some 1,242 acres of land were removed from the register of unused

and underused public lands, bringing BR's total land disposals to about 12,130 acres since the registers were created.

In the face of decreased development activity, particularly pronounced in the retail sector, the property board negotiated 53 agreements with private-sector partners, including plans for a 70-acre retail-business park in Derby and a 250,000 sq ft shopping centre in west London. During the next decade a variety of private-sector developments will create more than five million square feet of office space at

London's Fenchurch Street, Victoria, Charing Cross, and Cannon Street stations. All will include extensive station improvements.

The £1.5 billion Broadgate development at Liverpool Street station alone will create 4.25 million sq ft of commercial and office space and finance the £100 million reconstruction of the station, due to be completed this year. Similarly, the £135 million development at Charing Cross station will provide 347,000 sq ft of office space and 30,000 sq ft of retail space, mostly along the Embankment. It is also

due to be completed this year. Negotiations with the London Regeneration Consortium have resulted in a planning application for a mixed residential-office scheme on the 134-acre site behind King's Cross and St Pancras stations, which BR describe as "the largest proposed development of its kind in Europe".

Property is now being acquired in London for the construction of the new Channel tunnel terminal at Waterloo station, where BR expects to profit from international companies seeking to locate their offices above the station.

## Diplomat is acquitted on drug charge

THE former Mauritania High Commissioner in London, Soo Soobiah, aged 67, and his wife Muriel, 63, were yesterday cleared by a jury of laundering profits from a mafia-backed heroin ring.

Mr Soobiah's son Nigel is awaiting sentence in an American jail for his part in a heroin smuggling operation backed by the mafia. He was involved in deals worth more than £1 million, Southwark Crown Court was told.

The jury took just over an hour to acquit Mr and Mrs Soobiah of assisting their son to launder the proceeds of drug trafficking. They had said they had no idea their son was a heroin dealer and had thought he earned his fortune running an antiques business.

## Theatre blow

A £500,000 scheme by the Wordsworth Trust to build an underground lecture theatre in the grounds of its hotel near the poet's home, Dove Cottage at Grasmere, was rejected by Lake District planners.

## Camera cars

Video film taken by Essex police was used as evidence at Chelmsford Crown Court when Harwin Thompson, aged 42, of Shoeburyness, was jailed for two months for reckless driving. All police traffic cars in the county are now fitted with the cameras.

## Book back

The National Trust paid £20,000 for a Latin version of Strabo's 64BC *Geographica*, printed in 1473, which was sold in New York 60 years ago. The book will return to its former home at Blickling Hall, Norfolk.

## Costly clanger

An attempt to set a world record by ringing 25,000 changes on the church bells at St Budoc, in Cornwall, failed when a mistake was made after 5,000 changes.

## Solstice costs

Wiltshire police have estimated the cost of their operation for the summer solstice at Stonehenge will be less than £300,000, a 40 per cent reduction on last year's bill.

## Bypass opens

A bypass around Sheffield and the villages of Clifton and Henlow, Bedfordshire, opened yesterday, 54 years after residents first asked for it.

## Telecom 'must pay up for partially faulty lines'

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

CUSTOMERS whose telephone lines suffer intermittent or partial faults should have the right to compensation from British Telecom, according to a *Which?* report, published today by the Consumers' Association.

Under present rules compensation is "strictly speaking payable only for a continuous fault", the report says. Customers should also be compensated if the installation date offered by the telephone company is inordinately long.

The association believes the telephone companies' watchdog body, the Office of Telecommunications (OfTel), should lay down a maximum waiting period after which refunds can be claimed.

The recommendations form part of a second study into

how telephone services have improved or deteriorated since Telecom's privatisation in 1984 and the creation of a competitor, Mercury Communications.

Many of Telecom's services have improved since the last survey in 1987, but there is still room for improvement, says the report, which questioned more than 1,500 private telephone subscribers. Reliability has failed to improve, with two fifths of subscribers claiming their telephone had been out of order at least once in the past 18 months and half of those suffering twice during the period.

Nearly a third of the faults involved telephones not accepting incoming calls and a quarter involved subscribers

unable to make outgoing calls. Almost a half reported complete breakdowns.

One in 20 of the survey had cutouts and calls that faded away, with 17 per cent complaining about poor sound and faulty ringing mechanisms.

Nevertheless, the survey did find that the level of poor lines, crossed lines and disconnections had fallen from 10 per cent to 4 per cent. The speed at which Telecom is installing lines has also improved, with nearly a third connected within a week compared with one in 10 in 1987.

Telecom has proposed charges for directory enquiries but the association is calling on OfTel to allow charges to be made only for business customers.

## Service at DSS 'could improve'

MORE can be done to improve the service the social security department offers claimants, in spite of government efforts to raise standards, according to the Consumers' Association.

A survey of 2,400 people carried out for the association's magazine *Which?* highlighted poor facilities, difficulties in dealing with unusual cases and discrepancies in the way in which claims were processed.

The government began upgrading the department's service two years ago. It started to introduce computers, set performance targets, refurbished claims offices and decentralised claims processing. The benefits system was simplified and a Social Fund was introduced to provide discretionary loans for items such as furniture or to pay for home repairs.

The association said it found that one in three people questioned thought the service was poor. Almost two out of three who had contacted the department described the service as, at best, fair.

One claimant in 17 had difficulties making a claim, while the figure rose for certain types of non-contributory benefit such as income support.

## Swimming pool quality criticised

SAFETY standards and water quality at swimming pools have been criticised in a Consumers' Association report published yesterday. In tests at 19 swimming pools in the West Midlands inspectors from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents found four pools with poor safety. One was found to be "potentially dangerous".

In separate tests the Institution of Environmental Health Officers took 27,000 water samples nationwide in 1986/7. They found nearly 10 per cent of public pools and more than 19 per cent of private pools had unsatisfactory levels of bacteria content. The report in *Which?* said about 30 people drowned in swimming pools each year.

The survey said there were worrying examples of poor supervision and pool design, which were a cause of concern. Inadequate depth markings made the pool at the St John's Swallow Hotel, Solihull, potentially dangerous, inspectors said. The hotel pool, another private facility and two Birmingham council pools were reported to Health and Safety Executive and local environmental health officers.

## Ubiquitous telephone reaches for the skyways

By OUR TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

TRAVELLERS seeking privacy and refuge in the skies from the demands and pressures of the omnipotent telephone are living out their last days of freedom, it was disclosed yesterday.

European airlines, telephone companies and electronics engineers are putting the final touches to an in-flight phone service aimed at putting hands-on 1,000 passenger aircraft flying over Western Europe.

The network, scheduled for testing in late 1992, will allow businessmen to be harangued from the office at 35,000ft, star-crossed lovers to phone

home with news of their elopement and passengers to do a spot of shopping from the air with a credit card. The service will also carry fax facilities, allowing company executives in London to dismiss staff flying over France or middle managers landing in The Netherlands.

It is hoped that the system will eventually allow ground crews and, perhaps, engine-makers, to monitor an aircraft's functions from the airport or factory just by picking up the phone.

Cars, trains and boats have, over recent years, fallen prey to the march of the mobile phone and there are

plans in the United States to install handsets on hiking trails in nature parks and the countryside.

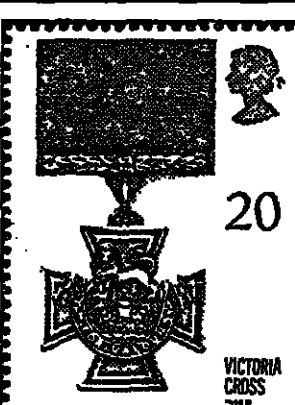
Mr David Stone, general manager of British Telecom International's aeronautical and maritime division, described phones on planes as "the last great untapped telecommunications market". To launch the test service, base stations are initially to be installed in London, Paris and in Sweden.

Mr William Mitchell, of GEC Sensors in Basildon, where in-flight equipment is being designed, said it was estimated that 50 base stations would be needed to give full Western

European coverage. One hundred airports are expected to fit similar units to provide full "gate to gate" coverage. The service will not work over vast oceans but Mr Mitchell dashed any shred of hope for those hoping to avoid the assault of the ubiquitous phone.

British Airways are commercially launching Skyphone, a satellite phone service for transatlantic routes, this summer and Mr Mitchell said that by early next century a combined land and satellite service would probably be available to the world's airlines.

Technology, page 31-34



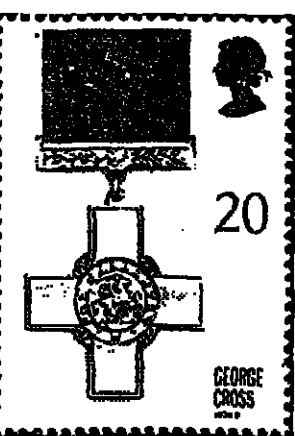
## Stamps to mark 1940 heroics

FIVE stamps depicting top military and civil medals to mark the dark days of 1940 will go on sale on September 11.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, Post Office chairman, said yesterday: "The stamps will be of special significance for 50 years ago the heroic evacuation of Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and the blitz on many British towns and cities took place, and the George Cross was introduced."

Two stamps show Britain's highest decorations, the Victoria Cross (above) and (below) the George Cross, for civilians. The others depict the top gallantry awards of the three services.

They have been designed by John Gibbs and illustrated by John Harwood the artist.



## Tube driver wins damages for stress after blaze rescue

ARTHUR Barrett, the London Underground driver who saved the lives of more than 150 passengers during the King's Cross fire, won £8,750 damages for emotional stress in the High Court yesterday.

Allan Gore, for Mr Barrett, told the court he had defied the orders of his superiors by stopping at King's Cross to pick up between 150 and 200 stranded passengers crowded on the platform to escape the fireball on the escalators and in the ticket hall. Thirty-one people were killed in the blaze in November 1987.

He told Mr Justice Phillips how Mr Barrett stopped the train "at the height of the tragedy as it was unfolding". London Underground, for whom Mr Barrett still works, agreed to the payout after admitting liability. The judge praised Mr Barrett's "great clearheadedness and courage" in stopping his train. He said lives were saved "because of his bravery".

Mr Barrett, aged 41, of Tatwin Drive, Crawland, Peterborough, suffered psychological trauma after the fire. He claimed his emotional injuries had affected his personal relationships. Last night, he said he was happy with the award.

Another damages claim against London Underground by Greg Pigott, a former fireman, of Rosemont Road, Hampstead, northwest London, was adjourned for further evidence to be gathered.

Mr Pigott, aged 26, says he suffers from a post-traumatic stress disorder after watching the dead and injured being brought from the ticket hall after the disaster in November 1987. He alleges it led to his giving up his job.

He worked for a time as a

teacher but has given that up. He alleges a changed personality and lack of concentration. A month after the fire he suffered a knee injury in a motorcycle accident and the court heard it might have been that injury that caused him to give up work.

Andrew Dismore, who represented both men and many other claims resulting from the disaster, said Mr Barrett's case was unique because he was the only train driver to make a claim. Of the 100 claims arising from the fire, about two thirds have been settled. There are many dozens still waiting to be heard, including those from several fire fighters and members of the public.

London Underground has accepted responsibility for the claims. In April last year it paid out £250,000 damages to Linda Townsley, the widow of Colin Townsley - a record for a fireman killed on duty.

Technology, page 31-34

## Three teams study tunnel site deaths

By DAVID YOUNG

SAFETY at the Channel tunnel construction site, which is to be examined by a Commons select committee, is also being investigated by two other teams of inspectors, Patrick Nicholls, the employment minister responsible for health and safety, said yesterday.

The minister, who visited the site at Folkestone, Kent, yesterday, said two safety audits were nearing completion. The first was being carried out by the government Health and Safety Executive and the other by the construction company TransManche Link.

Mr Nicholls said the two studies would be used as a basis for safety improvements, if necessary. He welcomed the select committee enquiry.

The employment department called in the construction company earlier this year after the sixth fatal accident on the British site in 16 months. It is now more than 100 days since any injury occurred but the number of deaths since work began compares unfavourably with the two French fatalities.

The minister said: "This is one of the largest and most complex construction projects

## Water meters to cost up to £200 per home

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

WATER meters, which are expected to be installed in most homes by 2000, will cost householders up to £200 a property, a charge the water companies may try to insist be pre-paid.

This was disclosed yesterday after publication of an interim report by the water industry on meter trials in 64,000 homes in several parts of the country. The Office of Water Services (Ofwat), the independent consumer watchdog body set up last year by the government after privatisation, said it would keep a close watch on the plans.

Ofwat will publish a consultative document in September to stimulate a public debate on methods of charging for water. It will be demanding consumer safeguards. A new charging method is needed by the turn of the century because the present system, based on the old household rateable value of buildings, has been replaced by the community charge.

Ofwat is concerned about possible pre-payment of meter installation and the access consumers will be given to their meters so that they know how much water they are using.

Water companies are expected to favour external meters that would be buried in enlarged garden stop-cock sites and thus not easily accessible to householders. The advantage is that householders do not need to be at home when the meter is read.

Trials indicate that water consumption falls by 10 per cent when consumers observe how much they are using. That should mean water companies will be able to save on capital expenditure for reservoirs and pumping stations.

Matthew Toulmin, Ofwat's spokesman, said: "We want easy access to meters for the consumer so that he or she can see how much water is being consumed. We prefer for meters to be installed in the house rather than at the bottom of the garden."

"We do not feel it is appropriate for consumers to be charged the full cost upfront for a meter prior to use."

"We shall be looking at the question of savings in water consumption as a result of metering. It would not be fair to pass on the cost of installation if metering means the companies make big capital savings because demand is down. That would mean the companies would effectively be paid twice."

Metering would be possible in 95 per cent of households, the report concludes. It would cost £165 to install an internal meter and £200 for an external one. Welsh Water, one of the 10 privatised water companies in England and Wales, has already scrapped metering as an option.

Bills in metering trials have been the same or lower for two thirds of customers but one in five households had to pay 20 per cent more than its previous bill.

David Gadbury, chairman of the group co-ordinating the trials, said metering was likely to be introduced in a patchwork way.

Southern Water said the cost of meter installation has to be passed on to householders because the water companies were dependent on consumers as their sole source of revenue.



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# Bart's leads City group hospitals in opt-out plan

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

ONE of the country's oldest and most renowned hospitals is planning to go self-governing with all the hospitals and community services in its district, in spite of consultant opposition to the scheme.

Managers at City and Hackney will submit a formal bid tomorrow to Kenneth Clarke for St Bartholomew's, the Homerton and St Marks hospitals in the City of London to opt out of health authority control and set up as an NHS trust. If approved it is likely to be the largest in the country.

The application proposal makes clear that the district intends to compete aggressively with private hospitals to attract more business and money. As part of a £30 million upgrading exercise over the next five years 22-bed Nightingale wards will be adapted into four-bed bays, single and double rooms.

St Bartholomew's will have private beds for the first time but there is no plan for a special private wing. Apart from taking business from other London hospitals the new trust hopes to strike a deal with EC countries for surgery contracts.

"The trust intends to have standards of NHS accommodation as attractive to non-NHS paying patients as our private-sector competitors," the proposal says. "This recognises that under this new-style NHS every patient will in effect be a paying patient. When, and only when, the trust has treated all the NHS patients it can through the new funding system will it offer any excess capacity to non-NHS paying patients."

St Bartholomew's now has seven wards closed, or about 200 beds, because it cannot afford to keep them open. The proposal document claims that this spare capacity can be used as soon as the hospital can start charging for patients under the new internal market. By treating more patients overhead costs would be reduced and income could be used to improve NHS services. The more work attracted the more jobs the trust would create, it says.

A brochure, which will be sent out to the local community, sets out the main advantages of the hospital setting up on its own. "No longer will the aims of distant authorities override what local people want. Bureaucracy will be cut back to focus resources on delivering care and maximising the health of people."

The advantages of opting out as a district meant that all the district hospital, community and teaching services would stay as a comprehensive service. Consultants would be appointed to any hospitals as district employees rather than one unit.

With its new ability to raise loans from both the private and public sector the trust could replace and upgrade outdated medical equipment.

Initially the trust would keep the same terms and conditions of service for its employees although this could change as the hospitals attracted new funds. New quality standards will also be set: for example, a patient will have the right to see a consultant if he or she has waited for an outpatient appointment for more than an hour.

Although Mr Clarke originally said he would not approve whole districts opting out, because this would reduce

competition, it is understood that his officials at least now support the idea. Whether it will be accepted now appears to depend on its financial viability.

The district has had to keep 175 beds closed and shut a further 30 beds at St Bartholomew's this year because of underfunding for inflation and pay awards. However, Dr Ken Grant, district general manager, insisted yesterday that the district would be able to balance its books by the end of the year.

Two months ago consultants at St Bartholomew's voted 91 to 76 against becoming a trust in a ballot organised by the Electoral Reform Society. Dr Grant said he was confident that once the consultants heard about the financial advantages of setting up as a trust they would back the deal.

Dr Grant, who is acting as the shadow chief executive of the new trust, expects to get at least £10 million from the new rules, which allow trusts to keep capital depreciation plus further capital from a special earmarked fund at the department of health. He expects self-governing hospitals to get preferential treatment over other hospitals in London, which have had their capital finances tightly squeezed this year.

"To be frank there would be no point in us going through all this bother if it was not going to be worth it financially," he added.

## Rich hospital that treated the poor

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital has prided itself on its community links since it was founded by Rahere, an Augustinian monk, in 1123, "to minister to the sick and the poor and care for the old, orphans and foundlings" (Jill Sherman writes).

In recent years the 600-bed hospital, in the heart of the City of London, has done its best to minister to the poor from the more deprived areas of the capital while at the same time depending on City institutions for charitable donations, sponsorship and fees for private health checks.

Today Britain's oldest hospital, which only narrowly escaped the clutches of Henry VIII because of its monastic links and destruction by the Great Fire of London in 1666, is a thriving business. Its

corridors and Nightingale wards, which once witnessed the poverty and squalor of Victorian London and later the horrors of the Blitz, now bear company logos and benefactors' inscriptions. It employs 6,500 staff, treats more than 330,000 cases a year and has a budget of more than £100 million.

In the 18th century the hospital was redesigned by Gibbs with three detached stately facades, a broad archway through one of them, surrounding an elegant courtyard. Despite further additions it remains one of the most splendid buildings in Smithfield.

It now hires out its palatial halls for debutante balls and weddings, sells catering, laundry and printing services and provides private breast cancer

screening for worried 40-year-old commuters.

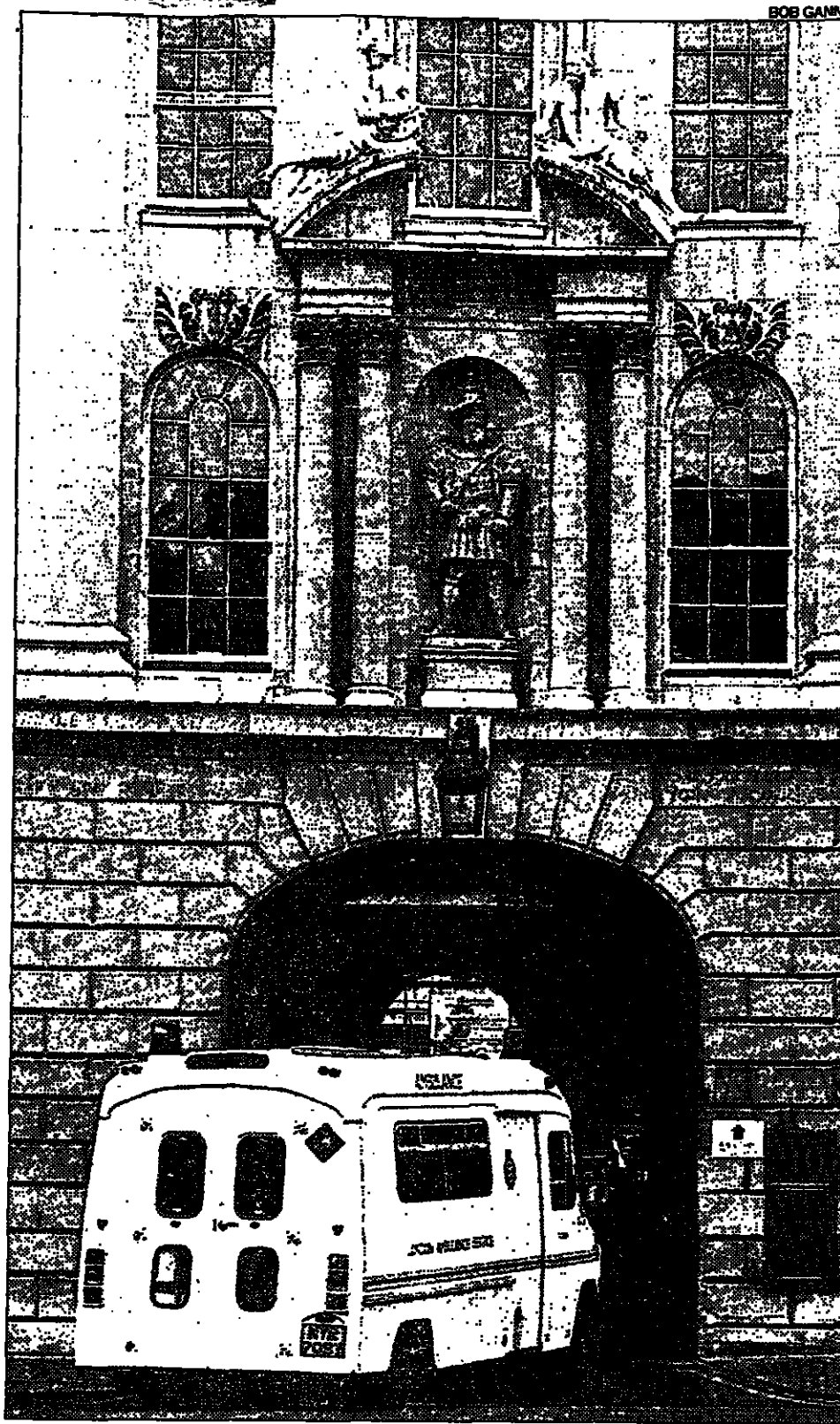
After a further £20 million rebuilding programme in the 1960s, the hospital helped to set up a City migraine clinic in 1970. Fifteen years later the hospital became embroiled in an argument over merging its medical school with the London Hospital. In the end the medical academics got their way and the merger was abandoned.

Shortly afterwards a former Labour chairman, Ken Grant, became district general manager of City and Hackney and vigorously started courting the City and the foreign market for extra income. He also wrote a leader in *The Lancet* calling for the setting-up of an internal market and then started charging other authorities for expensive techniques

such as growth hormone replacement, children's eye tumours and some kidney treatments.

That year City and Hackney set up two in-vitro fertilisation clinics with the private sector, used private hospitals to reduce waiting lists and asked GPs to refer to hospitals in their own districts because Barts could not afford to treat any more patients.

Since then the hospital has had to cut 200 beds because of financial difficulties and re-strain further the number of patients it has been able to treat. It has signed contracts with other EC countries to ensure overseas income.



St Bartholomew's yesterday: behind the splendid facade a fine record of service

## Militant miners urged to leave pit

By PETER DAVENPORT

THE manager of Hatfield Main Colliery, near Doncaster, which lost more than £11 million in the last financial year, wrote to his workforce yesterday urging union militants to leave the industry and give the colliery a last chance of survival. David Gardner said he was taking the action to give the pit a fighting chance of a future.

In a letter to the 788 miners at the colliery in the South Yorkshire coalfield, which lost almost £2 million in the first three months of this year, Mr Gardner said a plan had been devised to allow those with "no commitment" to the future of Hatfield to leave.

"I am convinced that Hatfield can have a long-term future and provide employment for yourselves and security for your families but I must have your full commitment," he said. The letter was sent out after a reconvened review meeting on the future of the pit held between Ted Horton, the area director for South Yorkshire, and officials of the National Union of Mineworkers.

British Coal said yesterday: "We are looking to get rid of people who have no interest in the pit and are actually hindering its progress. We hope the militants will take voluntary redundancy and go." Men who want to leave the colliery were asked to register for voluntary redundancy and British Coal said it hoped the issue could be resolved quickly.

In May this year Mr Gardner wrote to his workforce saying: "In recent times there has been evidence of a resurgence of outdated militancy and some of you seem to think that this is more important than the future of Hatfield Colliery." British Coal said yesterday that the colliery had healthy reserves of good quality coal and that it could sell everything that could be produced.

The survival plan also involves three-shift working on two coal faces and, if necessary, using outside contractors to carry out related developments. "The director stressed that this option is the only hope of survival. If the plan is not agreed then he will announce the closure of Hatfield," Mr Gardner added.

British Coal also announced yesterday that it intended to close Brodsworth Colliery, South Yorkshire, "as soon as practicable" because of continuing heavy financial losses - £2.4 million in the quarter to June.

## Peers dispute handling of broadcasting complaints

By RICHARD EVANS, MEDIA EDITOR

A DIGNIFIED yet daunting argument broke out between two of the nation's more outspoken peers last night over who should handle day-to-day broadcasting complaints.

The dispute started at the Radio Academy in Glasgow when Lord Chalfont insisted that Lord Rees-Mogg, a fellow Garrick club member and former colleague on *The Times*, should not carry out the job. Instead, he said, the Broadcasting Standards Council (BSC) set up by the prime minister to deal with sex and violence on television, and chaired by Lord Rees-Mogg, should be "content" with drawing up guidelines for broadcasters.

Lord Chalfont said only the proposed Independent Television Commission (ITC), of which he is to be chairman, and the proposed Radio Authority, of which he is a member, should be responsible for adjudicating complaints about broadcasting. While the broadcasting council could give its views about complaints, Lord Chalfont said the commission or the authority should make the final decision.

He said he was very concerned that the broadcasting groups might overlap or suffer conflicts of interest. "At the moment the lines between the BSC and the two regulatory authorities are being blurred. I am very anxious to make it clear if this is going to work that the ITC and the radio authority must be the ultimate regulatory bodies. There must be no one, no organisation in the country that can overrule them."

"If we have too many of these [organisations], there will be confusion and in the end litigation if one body makes one adjudication and one makes another."

Lord Chalfont said the ideal system would involve the BSC passing on its views about a complaint to the ITC or Radio Authority "and we should make the final decision."

Lord Rees-Mogg was not amused by his fellow peer's comments. "Lord Chalfont's suggestion would make a complete nonsense of the whole thing. It does not bear any examination," he said. The BSC had been set up to consider complaints from the public "and we represent the public against the broad-

casters". He accepted there could be disagreement between the council and the two regulatory bodies. "If you have disagreement you have disagreement. When the public complain we shall listen to the public and if we think the broadcasters have got it wrong we shall say so."

British newspaper reporting standards were criticised yesterday by Alistair Cooke, the veteran broadcaster, who delivered *The Listener* lecture at the Glasgow academy.

He highlighted the striking increase in the number of "ideological reporters" and said British tabloids were the worst in the world.

## Listener watchdogs for stations

HUNDREDS of radio listeners are to be appointed as watchdogs to monitor the performance of their local commercial station, Lord Chalfont, chairman of the proposed radio authority, said yesterday (Richard Evans writes).

They will be able to lodge complaints ranging from concern at a disc jockey's language to the failure of a station to keep to its original franchise remit. Investigations into the complaints could result in a station being fined or put off the air. The "listener power" plan comes as commercial radio is due to expand with 300 new stations expected to be broadcasting by 2000.

"I can think of no other way of keeping an eye or an ear on 300 radio stations. The imagination boggles trying to do that centrally, so we have got to delegate it in some way. This is the only way that has occurred to us so far," Lord Chalfont said.

He insisted that the listener network was not a "big brother operation" and said the two listeners who would monitor each station would be appointed after consultations with the local radio company. The watchdogs would be expected to tune in on a random basis and report on the station's quality and impact. If a complaint was made the authority would listen to tapes and carry out a thorough investigation.

## Royal Show at Stoneleigh

### Butchers' chief attacks the 'dark forces' exploiting BSE

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S leading butcher claimed yesterday that farmers could lose important potential markets in Europe because of a national weakness for self-denigration. Colin Cullimore, chairman and chief executive of Dewhurst, the biggest chain of high street butchers, also attacked "dark forces" who, he claimed, were exploiting fears over "mad cow" disease.

Among the dark forces, Mr Cullimore included "companies who manufacture products with no meat in them, who would like to see an

enormous number of our breeding herds slaughtered and our beef given a bad reputation". He also believed there were local authorities who would be happy to see a situation where they "could demand a great deal of money to provide more inspectors to deal with what they can describe as an epidemic".

Speaking at the Royal Show, Mr Cullimore maintained that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) had existed in sub-clinical form in cattle for as long as scrapie had existed in sheep. BSE had only now emerged, because "we have been so damn good at improving the beef herd".

British agriculture was efficient and there were many people in Europe who were quaking at the thought of free trade after 1992. "We are in a marvellous position to dominate so many sectors of agricultural produce in the Community and I am terrified we are going to lose that opportunity because we seem obsessed with examining our own navel," he said.

Royal Show officials claimed that foreign dealers were queuing to buy British cattle for breeding but were unable to do so because of import bans. "The market is there. The confidence of foreign breeders has not been shaken and they still want our genes," Colin Smith, principal livestock officer for export markets, said.

British snails are invading the dinner tables of France and could provide a lifeline for hard-pressed farmers looking for new sources of income, it was claimed yesterday.

"Production of snails is greater in Britain than in France, and there could be great scope for exports after the final removal of trade barriers in 1992," Roy Groves, director of the Snail Centre, said. Mr Groves and Phyllis Groves, his wife, set up the first indoor snail farming unit in Europe four years ago at Colwyn Bay, north Wales.

He said: "There are now 58 indoor snail farms throughout Britain and more are being set up every month."

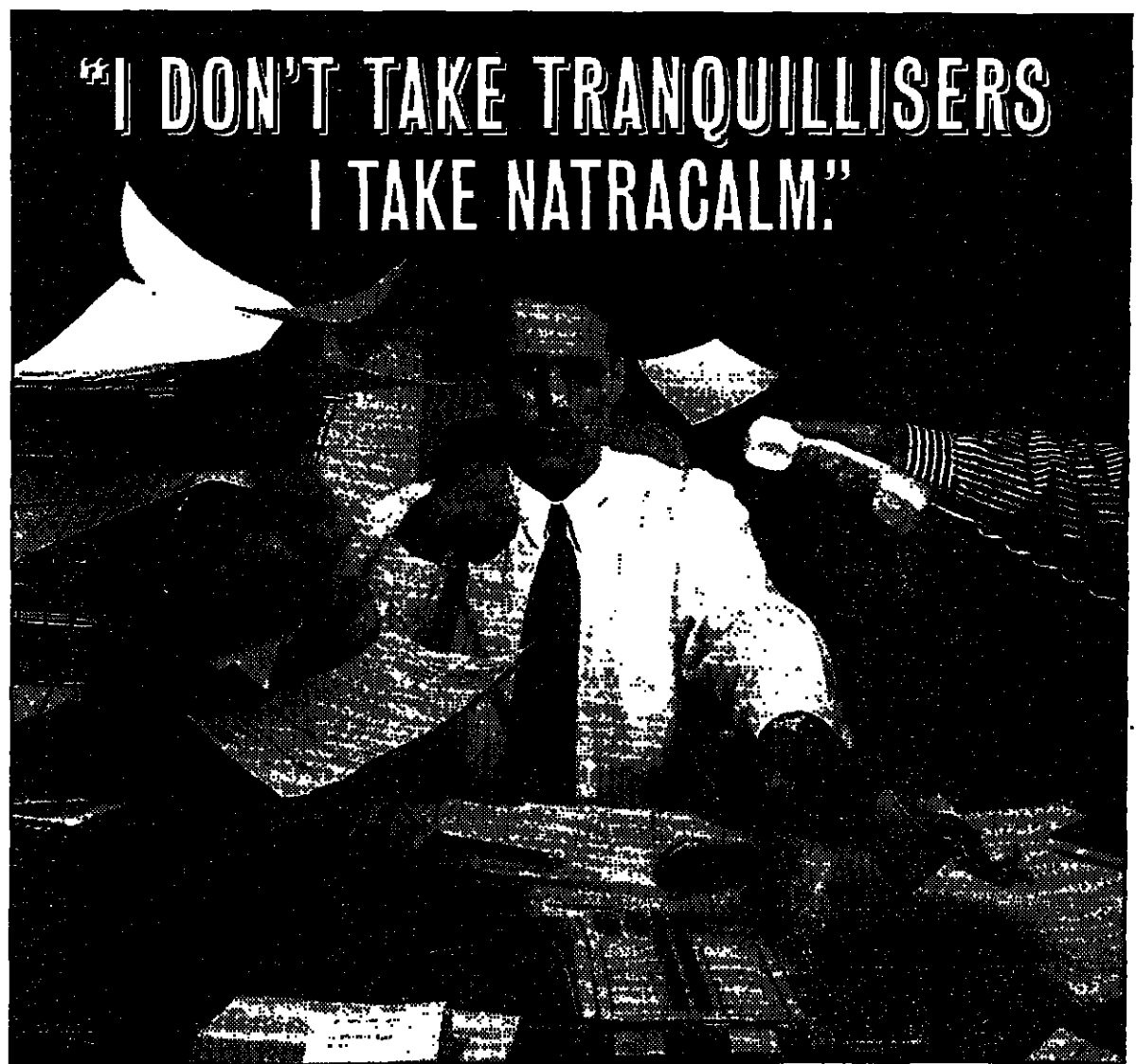
Show results included: **SHOPS TROPIC CHAMPIONSHIP** Best, Cornwall, Beggars Farm, Devon; 2nd, Devon, Beggars Farm; 3rd, Devon, Beggars Farm; 4th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 5th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 6th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 7th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 8th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 9th, Devon, Beggars Farm; 10th, Devon, Beggars Farm.

**SHEEP** Best, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 2nd, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 3rd, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 4th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 5th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 6th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 7th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 8th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 9th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol; 10th, ewe lamb, A E Wither & Sons, Bristol.

**PIGS** Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 2nd, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 3rd, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 4th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 5th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 6th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 7th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 8th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 9th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford; 10th, Large white, boar, Croxson Park Ltd, Bedford.

**BEEF CATTLE** Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 2nd, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 3rd, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 4th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 5th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 6th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 7th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 8th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 9th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed; 10th, Welsh black, bull, G A Francis, Dyfed.

**DARTY CATTLE** Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 2nd, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 3rd, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 4th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 5th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 6th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 7th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 8th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 9th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon; 10th, Dairy Shorthorn, Mr & Mrs A J O'Grady, Devon.



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## Middle ranks ready to move up or out

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet colleagues have been assured that the reshuffle she is contemplating this month will not involve them. After the unexpected departures of Nigel Lawson, Norman Fowler and Peter Walker, she is looking for a period of stability at the top. The changes now in preparation therefore amount to a summer clear-out in the middle and lower ranks of the administration and a first step on to the escalator for selected new boys.

Deciding who should be invited to spend more time with his family will not be easy. Mrs Thatcher's normal practice is to find a few ministers of state who are past the first flush of youth or who have had a good run in government and who seem unlikely to step up to Cabinet rank. Of the present crop of ministers of state, many are clearly high flyers on their way to the Cabinet. That category would include William Waldegrave (Foreign Office), David Mellor (Home Office), John Patten (Home Office), Michael Portillo (Environment), Francis Maude (Foreign Office) and Virginia Bottomley (Health). They may be moved sideways to broaden their experience, but they will not be dropped. Other ministers of state, such as Michael Spicer (housing) and Roger Freeman (transport) have been moved into their positions only this year and are unlikely to be shifted.

That leaves nine middle-rankers theoretically in the danger zone: Richard Luce, 53 (arts and civil service), Alan Clark, 62 (defence procurement), Archie Hamilton, 48 (armed forces), Angela Rumbold, 57 (education), John Cope, 53 (Northern Ireland), Peter Morrison, 46 (energy), Lynda Chalker, 48 (overseas development), Sir Wyn Roberts, 59 (Wales) and Nicholas Scott, 56 (social security). But there the troubles begin for Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Luce and Mrs Chalker are reckoned

by colleagues to be particular successes in their present posts and Mr Cope would be entitled to regard himself as hard done by were he to be dropped. Mr Hamilton is a former parliamentary private secretary (PPS) to the Prime Minister and became a minister of state only in 1988. Mr Morrison has long been one of the prime minister's trusted inner circle. Sir Wyn Roberts began as a Conservative spokesman on Wales in 1974 and has been minister of state since 1987, but the problem would lie in replacing him: the Tories have only a handful of MPs in Wales and Welsh speakers are rare. As for the elegant but indiscreet Mr Clark, he has frequently figured on the lists of possible reshuffle victims and has survived triumphantly every time. He adds style to a greyish government and if he were to be dropped now while he is in the thick of the defence cuts controversy, fighting on the same side as the prime minister, she would send all the wrong signals to the military top brass. If room is to be found for the young ones, someone will have to be

unlucky. Mrs Rumbold, Mr Scott and Mr Cope look the most likely victims. Candidates for office among the ministerial PPSs include Alistair Burt, Kenneth Baker's PPS, Andrew Mackay (Tom King), Tim Yeo (Douglas Hurd) and John Maples (Norman Lamont).

Two Foreign Office PPSs also come into the reckoning. David Davis (Francis Maude) and Ian Taylor (William Waldegrave) have both impressed, and Andrew Mitchell (John Wakeham) has caught some influential eyes. But by general consent the man most deserving of promotion is Nigel Forman, who used to serve Nigel Lawson. It would be a tragedy, say colleagues, if Mr Forman were to go on suffering because of that past association.



Forman: promotion hope

## Luce defends government record on heritage

### THE ARTS

THE government has taken the lead in restoring the fabric of museums, galleries and other historic buildings. Richard Luce, the arts minister, told MPs yesterday.

Responding to the plan put forward at the weekend by Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, for a £1 billion fund for refurbishing the nation's heritage, he said that the government's record was hardly one of neglect.

Mr Luce, opening a full day's debate on the arts and heritage, said he recognised that constant work was required to maintain what were in most cases magnificent buildings housing the national collections.

"One of my major ambitions is to bring these museum and gallery buildings into tip-top condition by the end of the decade, and I made my intentions clear in a speech in York in September. 'I was particularly delighted to be able to launch the museums and galleries improvement fund in March this year.'

Referring to changes in support for the arts announced this year, he said that the government remained committed to a strong and effective Arts Council.

The government had spent an unprecedented amount of taxpayers' money on the arts, an increase of some 48 per cent in real terms since 1979. The Arts Council grant was worth three times what it was 20 years ago.

A symbol of its commitment was the building of the British Library at St Pancras in north London, the largest publicly funded cultural construction to be built in this country this century and since the great museums and galleries of the nineteenth century. The library would be one of the world's greatest treasure houses of the humanities and sciences. For the first time, Britain was providing, at a cost of £450 million, a specific, purpose-built home for the library.

The government had a duty to create a climate in which all arts could flourish and develop freely with a combination of public and private sector support.

"We have in Britain one of the most vibrant and diverse arts scenes in the world, something which the millions of tourists who visit our shores fully recognise."

London remains pre-eminent in theatre, with more plays and shows being performed each evening than in any other city in the world. Much of what is available survives without public subsidy. Audiences in the West End last year reached a record 11 million, and box office income exceeded £150 million, giving a major boost to the economy.

London led the way as one of the great culture capitals of the world. Last month, they had seen the opening of the new galleries of the Courtauld Institute in the beautiful neo-classical setting of Somerset House, achieved almost entirely with private sector funds.

There had been the "rehab" at the Tate and the Cloré galleries. They looked forward to the



Richard Luce: government remains committed to a strong and effective Arts Council

extension of the National Gallery with the Sainsbury wing next spring. The Royal Academy had big plans for an extension of space.

The artistic flowering was not confined to London. The Eighties had seen an economic renaissance in many great towns and cities "and the arts have played a leading role in this."

"Not only do they bring back life and vitality to the inner city, but they also act as a tangible illustration of civic pride. These features had been prominently displayed in Glasgow."

A century ago, that city was a byword for civic pride and private patronage. "Now we see another urban renaissance

which owes a great deal to Glasgow's recognition of the crucial importance which the arts can play in improving the quality of life, enhancing the identity of a great city and contributing to its economic strength."

Other cities were making contributions. Birmingham had established an international reputation for the quality of its art programme. "Exciting" plans were announced last week to make arts a centrepiece of plans to regenerate Cardiff's Tiger Bay docks.

The government's incentive funding schemes were producing excellent results. The awards that the Arts Council had made under its scheme were expected to generate an additional £27 million for the arts over the next three years, £3 for every £1 of taxpayers' investment.

The business sponsorship incentive scheme had also been a stimulus in encouraging sponsorship of the arts. Public spending of £10.5 million had brought £32.5 million in new money to the arts and introduced nearly 1,500 new sponsors to the arts.

"The co-operation between business and the arts has brought nothing but good."

The announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of tax relief for gifts would have a big impact on support for the arts and heritage. It would apply to personal and corporate gifts over a huge range, from £500 to £5 million. Everything needed to be done to encourage the culture of giving.

Turning to the fabric of museums and galleries, Mr Luce said one of his main ambitions was to bring these buildings into tip-top condition by the end of the decade.

This year £57 million was being provided and over the next three years the total government sum provided for building work would be more than £180 million. That was a great deal more taxpayers' money for repairing and improving the fabric.

"In this context Mr Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, put some interesting ideas to the government."

"The Arts Council are developing some ideas on the theatre refurbishment and the Theatre Trust are at present doing an estimate of the refurbishment required to theatres. It is for each department to deal with the matter as they think best. I am grateful to Mr Palumbo for his strong and imaginative interest in this matter."

## Speaker accepts Nellist apology

David Nellist (Coventry South East, Lab) admitted to the Commons yesterday that he had berated Angela Rumbold, an education minister, when he crossed the floor at the end of the debate on Tuesday. Jacques Arnold (Gravesend, C) said that it had been a case of physical intimidation.

Mr Nellist said: "It has been put to me that it was intimidatory and harassment, and now it has been said that it was physical. I wish to make clear that it was not intended in that way. It has been put to me that I ought to apologise and I accept that. I do not apologise for the speech I made. The education team should resign in disgrace."

The Speaker (Bernard Weatherill) said: "If I judge aright what he said, Mr Nellist has apologised to the House and I accept that. The deputy speaker in the chair (Betty Boothroyd) would also appreciate a note from him."

## Pharmacists' deal imposed

Kenneth Clarke, health secretary, has imposed a pay settlement on pharmacists because, he says, the negotiating committee has been unable to agree what he regarded as a "fair and reasonable offer."

In a written reply, Mr Clarke said that negotiations began last December and the health department had made big concessions. The pharmaceutical services negotiating committee had declared a state of dispute. The settlement would give community pharmacists an average of 7.5 per cent over the 1989-90 levels.

## ERM dispute is denied

There was no dispute between the prime minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any other member of the cabinet, over the exchange-rate mechanism when conditions were met, Lord Hailsham, government spokesman, said during question time in the Lords. "There is one view and that is the government view."

## Many injuries not reported

It is estimated that the degree of non-reporting of injuries to employees in all sectors is about half and there are indications that under-reporting in the building industry may be much higher. Patrick Nicholls, employment junior minister, said in a Commons written reply.

## Smoking cost is £500m

Smoking is estimated to cost the national health service about £500 million a year and smoking-related diseases kill about 110,000 people, Stephen Dorrell, health under-secretary, said in a Commons written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Treasury, prime minister. Motion on Northern Ireland Act extension order. Lords (3): Environmental Protection bill, committee, seventh day.

## Cuts 'forced on Scottish NHS'

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

HEALTH boards in Scotland have been forced to make cuts in facilities for patients because of government underfunding of pay awards, the Labour party said yesterday.

The party produced figures showing that pay awards for all areas of Scotland excluding Greater Glasgow had been underfunded by £151 million since 1985. As 80 per cent of all health service spending goes on pay, health boards must find any underfunding of wage agreements from the 20 per cent of remaining cash used for treatment and equipment.

Hector MacKenzie, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, said that the government might try to end the difficulties of the health service north of the border by introducing the market economy and regional pay awards.

Labour party officials said the underfunding could have paid for the employment of 5,000 nurses or provided 20,000 hip operations annually or 90,000 extra cataract operations a year.

Robin Cook, shadow health secretary, said the underfunding had been at the expense of the pay of the staff. The people who were cheated by the underfunding were the patients. He said Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, had been dishonest to approve pay awards that the government was not prepared to fund.

Later, during Scottish questions in the Commons, Malcolm Rifkind, Scottish secretary, defended the government's position. He said the government had made available an extra £158 million last year to counter the effects of pay and price increases.

## Scholey under attack

SIR Robert Scholey, British Steel chairman, was criticised in the Commons for refusing to meet the Ravenscraig workforce where the hot strip mill is to close with of 750 jobs.

During question time, Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, described Sir Robert's unwillingness to meet the workforce as unfortunate. He had urged Sir Robert to reconsider his stance. "It would be of mutual benefit not only for them to hear his point of view but for him to hear what they have to say."

Dr John Reid (Motherwell North, Lab) said that a letter from Sir Robert (in response to Mr Rifkind's request to justify the decision to close the hot strip mill) was an insult and the "biggest cover-up since Watergate."

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C) said that the letter was quite unacceptable. "We expect much better from the chairman of British Steel."

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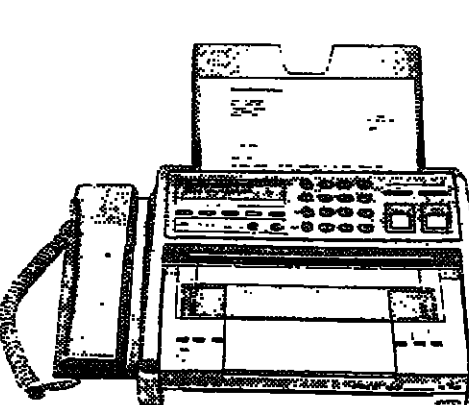
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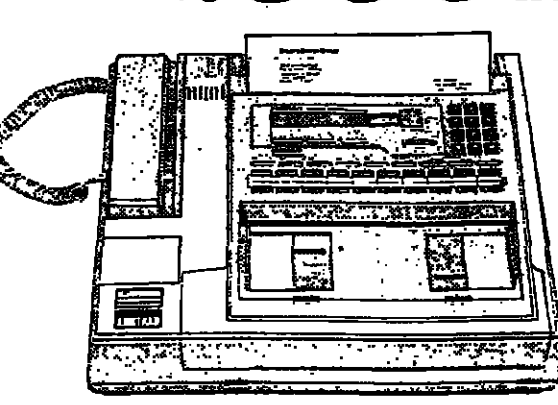
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# Sri Lankans brace for 'fight to the finish' as deaths soar

From JAMES PRINGLE  
IN TRINCOMALEE

WHEN Tamil separatist guerrillas launched sudden attacks on the Sri Lankan army and police early last month the Sri Lankan government found itself on unaccustomed territory — the moral high ground.

Long the subject of human rights complaints from Western governments and agencies for its ruthless suppression of ethnic and political unrest, the Colombo government was clearly seen this time to have been treacherously deceived.

There had been a truce with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for more than a year while negotiations went ahead towards providing Sri Lanka's Tamil minority with greater autonomy. Most diplomats in Colombo felt that the government of President Premadasa was making generous concessions in an effort to reach a peaceful solution to Sri Lanka's seven-year-old civil war.

"The Tigers could have got everything

they wanted at the negotiating table," a Western diplomat in Colombo said in puzzlement after the attacks.

Now over 100 Tamil Tigers have been killed this week as fighting continues between the Tamil rebels and Sri Lanka's security forces in the island's Northern and Eastern provinces.

Fighting continues around the Jaffna fort in the northern province, where 200 security men have been besieged for three weeks.

Much needed food, ammunition and medical supplies were delivered when a helicopter landed for a few minutes this week. Earlier attempts to get medical aid and food to them have been only partially successful as the Tigers virtually surround the fort. Amid heavy gunfire, seven injured security personnel were airlifted from the fort.

A communiqué from the presidential secretariat said that 260 armed services and police personnel have been killed so far in the latest fighting while 640 are missing in action. President Premadasa, it added, intends to visit each soldier and policeman in hospital.

The nature of the Tigers' offensive has appalled most Sri Lankans, including many Tamils, and the foreign community. The Tigers entered police stations after the police had been ordered to lay down their arms. In many cases, the police were driven to forest clearings, made to lie down, then shot. More than 158 bodies have been found so far, and 650 policemen are still missing, presumed dead.

A government spokesman, in calling troops into action, made clear the fight was not against the Tamils, who make up 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million population, but against the Tigers.

Diplomats here give high marks to the discipline of the armed forces, which have come a long way from the excesses of the past.

However, more than three weeks after the latest round of fighting started the distinctions are beginning to become blurred. The outspoken defence minister, Ranjan Wijeratne, has announced that this is to be "a fight to the finish". There are growing fears that the civilian population, especially the Tamil minor-

ity, will get caught up in it. Already, police both in Trincomalee and in the nearby village of Inginiyagala have taken the law into their own hands. In Inginiyagala, the police remained inside their station while a Sinhalese mob doused Tamil adults and children with petrol and set them ablaze, or beat them to death.

In a move that has increased the collective paranoia of the Tamils in Trincomalee the police have been put in charge of public security. "We have told them to behave themselves and we will keep an eye on them," said Lucky Wijeratne, commander of the Trincomalee military district.

A senior military officer in Colombo said: "Quite frankly we've no choice. We are short of army troops and we need them to fight the Tigers."

There are other disquieting signs of trouble ahead. Hooded informers are pointing the finger in impromptu identification parades at Tiger suspects in Batticaloa, a small port south of here.

The most worrying incident so far apparently occurred on June 22 near the

town of Nilaveli north of Trincomalee. The Tamils recounted how non-combatant men, women and children were told by the army to shelter in the building of a mill, while the troops flushed out Tigers in town.

"We were assured we would be secure," said one woman here. "But when we all gathered in the mill, the army started firing artillery at the building and one shell scored a direct hit, killing 40 people and wounding many more."

What appears to be corroboration of her story came from a hospital, Point Pedro, in the Tiger-controlled Jaffna peninsula. There women, some of them minus limbs, said that they had been in the same mill when it was shelled by the army.

They gave the death toll as 57 and they said they had been evacuated by sea by the Tigers, "because Tamils do not get to go to hospital" in the Trincomalee area. "This is still very definitely a war against the Tigers but the edges are going to become hazy," noted one Western diplomat in Colombo this week. "A lot

of innocent people on both sides might be killed."

Another diplomat said: "Up until now the army has acted with commendable restraint but it will become more and more difficult to control the army and police as their casualties mount."

So far the government earns high marks for keeping the situation under control in the rest of Sri Lanka. There has been no serious outbreak of communal violence in the south, such as the anti-Tamil pogroms of 1983 in which up to one thousand people died as security forces stood by.

Driving through Sri Lanka's warm tropical night, the traveller sees the bodies of the army dead being delivered to their homes in small villages before dawn. Funerals are conducted with suitable respect, but no fanfare, so as not to fan the fires of ethnic and religious unrest between the Buddhist Sinhalese and the mainly Hindu Tamils.

For that relative peace to continue, everything now hangs on the discipline of the army as it attempts to flush out the Tigers from their booby-trapped lairs.

## Pressure mounts on Pretoria to end civil war in Natal

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

A WEEK of black industrial action in South Africa is going ahead against the background of increasing murder and intimidation between the African National Congress and its Zulu rivals.

The declared aim is to put pressure on the government to stop what amounts to civil war between followers of Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu tribal homeland, and township residents who broadly support the ANC and its affiliates. Chief Buthelezi, however, views it as simply a flexing of ANC muscles intended to isolate his conservative Inkatha movement.

The campaign began on Monday when several landmines exploded on railway lines in the Transvaal. They had been placed in an appar-

ent attempt to force black workers to support the nationwide work "stayaway".

Police also reported other attempts to ensure the success of the week of action. Petrol bombs and stones were thrown at buses and taxis taking people to work from Soweto, and roadblocks were put up in Natal. After reports of drivers and commuters being physically threatened, the security forces provided transport for thousands of black workers in the Pietermaritzburg area of Natal.

The ANC and Cosatu, the trade union federation, dismissed the allegations of intimidation, claiming that three million workers had obeyed the strike call in an unequivocal demonstration of support for their policies. Chief Buthelezi took a dif-

ferent view. "There has been no victory for the ANC and Cosatu, there has only been political thuggery," he said. "People are dead, others have been maimed, homes have been burned down, wages have been lost. How can they dare claim success when people have died as a direct result of their actions?"

It is generally accepted that black political activists use intimidation. There have, for instance, been reports of black women who ignore boycotts of white-owned shops being forced to eat and drink their purchases, ranging from cooking oil to lavatory cleaners.

The response of Adriaan Vlok, the law and order minister, has been to seek legislation to curb intimidation. His spokesman said it was difficult to obtain convictions under existing law, because witnesses were frequently subjected to additional intimidation.

The ANC's South African Youth Congress is outraged by the move. "Any attempt by the government to introduce such a repressive law, or any other law that is designed to entrench the decaying system of white domination, will be greeted by massive revolts and resistance more devastating than the stayaway," a spokesman said.

Alex Boraine, the director of a liberal lobby group committed to ending apartheid, sees ambivalence in ANC attitudes to violence. "So long as they continue to emphasise the need for continuing the armed struggle, it is impossible for them to urge with conviction the end of violence in Natal or anywhere else," he said.

Apart from the protest action over the violence in Natal, which is to culminate in marches on police headquarters in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town at the weekend, much else has been happening in the absence of Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president.

Right-wing terrorism and the unending strife in black communities has raised political violence to its highest level. The most recent victim was Max du Preez, the liberal Afrikaans editor whose newspaper offices were damaged by a bomb yesterday. He later received a death threat.

Wit Wolwe ("White Wolves"), an extremist clandestine group, has claimed responsibility for similar attacks on ruling National party offices, the homes of Johannesburg city councillors and a synagogue, and has vowed to continue them.

Small wonder that Mr Mandela's concern about the conflict in Northern Ireland, and the fate of North American Indians is looked on with some bemusement here. The general view is that there are more pressing issues requiring his attention at home.



Home from home: the president-elect of Peru, Alberto Fujimori, tucking into a traditional Japanese dish of sushi at the home of his uncle, Tomiya Inomoto, after he and his wife Susanna were welcomed yesterday in Kawachi, the rural town in Kumamoto, Japan, where his parents were born. On his arrival at Kumamoto,

560 miles southwest of Tokyo, Mr Fujimori was met at the airport by Governor Morihito Hosokawa and Shunji Shimada, mayor of Kawachi. Mr Fujimori's family left 60 years ago to seek a better life in Peru. A parade was planned for Mr Fujimori. Peru's first president of Japanese descent. (AFP)

## Rotting algae brings new threat to troubled Venice

From PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

TRUE to form, the story of Venice passes swiftly from one drama to the next. Soon after its narrow escape from becoming the site of the Expo 2000 world fair, and only two weeks after it was invaded on a single day by 75,000 tourists from Eastern Europe, the city of the Doges is threatened by rotting algae which fills the air with the smell of bad eggs.

"It is a little better now," Ermilio Chiozzotto, the city's technical director for the environment, said yesterday. "But on Sunday you could smell the rotting seaweed all the way to Padua."

Algae in the Laguna decomposes, producing the gas hydrogen sulphide, which drifts inland to blend with other smells from the city's silted-up smaller canals.

"We are at the mercy of wind and weather," lamented Signor Chiozzotto. "The worst days, if there is good weather, will be July 15 and July 29, when the tide will be lowest. Of course, if this coincides

with low temperatures, rough seas and a good blow of the bora, it may be all right."

At present, a dozen boats collect the algae. In the past three and a half months they have raked up 40,000 cubic metres of weed, which has been taken to the mainland to be converted into fertiliser. The cost has been a massive 12 billion lire (\$6 million), or £150 for every cubic metre.

As Signor Chiozzotto pointed out, this stop-gap measure does not eliminate the causes of the abnormal algae growth, thought to be a combination of water pollution, hot and still weather and a reduced circulation of water in the Laguna because of the silting up of certain channels.

Last weekend the concentration of hydrogen sulphide reached 200 parts per billion for the first time: well short of the 1,000 parts per billion set as a health hazard by the World Health Organisation, but enough to tarnish cutlery. Arrigo Cipriani, the

proprietor of Harry's Bar and one of Venice's best known personalities, views the problem calmly, possibly because his bar faces the open sea and the strongest breezes. "It is nothing new," he said. "In July if there is no wind there is inevitably the stench of rotten eggs. The next day a little bora comes up and the smell disappears."

Another source of bad smells may soon be eliminated. The smaller and shallower canals, which in summer often become channels of putrid slime, were emptied regularly until the 1960s. "For the past 30 years we could not dry out and clean the small canals because nobody wanted the mud dumped in their area," said Signor Chiozzotto. "Now we have established that this mud is not toxic and have obtained permission to dump it. We are planning a rotation system so that each little canal is dried out and cleaned every five or six years."

## Rebels want to put Doe on trial

From AFP  
IN ABIDJAN

LIBERIAN rebels rejected an offer by President Doe to resign, and said they wished him luck if a foreign country offered him sanctuary. But they warned that they would try to get to him first.

Mr Doe, who seized power in a bloody military coup in the West African country in 1980, had said on Tuesday that he was, in principle, ready to go if his own security and that of his Krahn people were guaranteed. But diplomatic sources reached from Abidjan said that the rebels had rejected the offer.

Tom WoWeiyu, a rebel spokesman contacted in the United States, said: "He has caused too much death and destruction. It's our hope he will remain in Liberia and stand trial for his crimes." But he added: "If a foreign country, for instance America, takes him out before we find him, good luck to him!"

Mr WoWeiyu also said on Tuesday that the National Patriotic Front of Liberia rebels were in control of three quarters of Monrovia, the Liberian capital.

Residents in Monrovia were caught in crossfire yesterday as the rebels closed in.

By Tuesday night, the rebels had infiltrated the suburbs of the capital, while streets closer to the city centre were being roamed by trigger-happy government troops with no apparent leadership, the foreign diplomats said.

In spite of attempts by what remained of the Liberian government to stop arbitrary killings, troops were said to be murdering members of the Gio and Mano tribes that supplied most of the rebel forces.

There have been numerous reports from refugees that the rebels have set up people's tribunals handing out death sentences in northern Liberia since they launched their incursion in Nimba County last December 24.

Other reports have spoken of summary executions of mainly Krahn people in eastern Liberia. The war has claimed at least 5,000 lives, while tens of thousands of refugees have fled to neighbouring countries.

The United States has publicly promised to help Mr Doe if he steps down and asks to leave the country.

His wife and their six children have been in London for six weeks.

The rebels, led by Charles Taylor, a former civil servant, have promised free elections within six months and respect for all ethnic groups, but many people fear bloody reprisals against the Krahn.

Foreign ministers from Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, Sierra Leone and Guinea were due to meet today in Free-town, Sierra Leone, to work towards a political settlement, officials in Sierra Leone confirmed yesterday.

## Scourge of 'the Terror' returns

From JAMES BONE  
IN PARIS

AFTER last year's nationalist extravaganza marking the bicentennial of the French revolution, France is preparing this year for a more sombre Bastille Day.

Alongside the usual celebrations of "liberté, égalité et fraternité" will be an unpleasant reminder of "la Terreur". Two days before the holiday on June 14, the body of one of the revolution's least loved and most forgotten revolutionary figures will be returned to his homeland.

Marc Guillaume Alexis Vadier, president of the notorious Committee of General Security during the Terror, and now dubbed by the popular press the "top cop of the revolution", will be re-interred on his old estate 162 years after dying in exile in Belgium.

Vadier was an obscure functionary in southwestern France when he was elected as a representative of the third estate in 1789. He became one of the first to call for the overthrow of the monarchy, and was among the 366 deputies who voted to execute Louis XVI in January 1793. In January 1794 he was appointed to the Committee of General Security, one of two committees that ran the country with an iron hand.

He set about his task zealously, working 18 hours a day. His philosophy was summed up: "The circumstances demand it, there have to be examples, let's cut off some heads."

In one year the committee ordered 1,814 arrests, many of which ended on the guillotine, and Vadier earned the nickname "Demon of the South". Vadier took on "that fat stuffed fish" Danton, and when Danton was executed in April 1794, Vadier turned his attention to Robespierre. On 27 July, 1794, Vadier declared: "I was the first to demand the head of the tyrant King; I was the first to expose Danton; well, it has been difficult for me to believe that Robespierre aspires to tyranny, but I do." The next day Robespierre, too, died on the guillotine.

Finally, Vadier was himself denounced and imprisoned, and in 1816 he was forced into exile in Belgium, where he died in 1828 at the age of 92. The lawyer and historian Gilles Dussert stumbled on his grave 12 years ago in Brussels. Stuck on the headstone was an official notice threatening to close the site because it was not being maintained.

Despite all the festivities on Bastille Day, the French have never been keen on the darker side of the Revolution. But M Dussert overcame the national taboo, and persuaded the authorities to allow Vadier to be reburied at his estate at Peyroulet in l'Ariège, the department he created on the Spanish border.

## Bardot comes to the aid of seals

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

TIMELY intervention by Brigitte Bardot has earned a reprieve for 30,000 seals which were about to be clubbed and stabbed to death in South Africa to provide fur coats, dog meat and sex aids for the Far East market.

Mme Bardot, the former actress and a vociferous animal rights campaigner, condemned the impending slaughter in an open letter to President de Klerk, and offered to "buy" the seals for £13,000. The government announced yesterday that the cull had been suspended "in the light of missivings about the procedure". Gert Kotze, the environment minister, said he would assess objections before reaching a final decision.

Unimpressed black commentators have noted that the export of bull seal genitals to improve the sex lives of orientals has outraged whites more than the shooting of demonstrators in black townships. A letter to a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday said: "With reference to the murdering of seals, I am stunned that apophisaeas are to be sent to the East where there are already too many Chinese."

Wildlife protection groups have been inundated by concerned citizens offering to "buy" the seals, angry protests have been staged outside government offices, and activists have been preparing to take to the sea in rubber dinghies to confront the hunters and to paint the seals' skins green. The Seal Action Group said yesterday it would go ahead with planned protests.

Activists point out that financial considerations are negligible. The Taiwanese

consortium, which has a five-year culling contract, will pay a levy of 20 cents a seal to the Department of Sea Fisheries. The 25,000 pups and 5,000 bulls allocated for the three-month season, due to begin in the western Cape on July 15, would thus swell the South African treasury by £1,347.

Beatrice Wiltshire of Earthlife Africa dismissed economic arguments in favour of a seal processing plant. "The factory would provide work for 54 people for four months. Brothels and bank robberies also provide work," she said. The sea fisheries department is not impressed. "Seals should be used like any other marine resource," it said. "If we did not use our natural resources we might be accused of bad management."

The government is supported by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, which says there are too many seals in the area and their huge consumption of fish is threatening rarer species such as jackass penguins and bank cormorants.

Ron Thomson, an ecologist and the author of a book on wildlife conservation, estimates there are more than a million seals along the southern Africa coast and said "emotional fanatics" were misrepresenting the issue. The culling was not as horrific as it sounded, he said. "The skulls of seal pups are extremely fragile, and one well-placed blow to the head kills them instantly."

Blacks appear unmoved by the controversy. An editorial in a township newspaper observed: "How ironic that the outcry against the clubbing of seals far outweighs that against the clubbing of passive (black) demonstrators."



Bardot wrote to de Klerk condemning the slaughter and offering to buy the seals for £13,000

## Appliance of science highlights Sphinx dilemma

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER  
IN CAIRO

AFTER years of searching for ways to fight the evils of sewage, a rising water table, and chronic air pollution, Egyptian experts now believe they may have discovered a more prosaic cause for the troubles which have recently beset the 4,600-year-old Sphinx: dynamite.

A group of leading scientists yesterday issued an urgent appeal for the authorities to close 24 quarries in the vicinity of the ancient man-cat which guards the pyramids at Giza, 15km (nine miles) west of the capital.

The appeal was made after a study by the Astronomical and Geophysical Research Institute. It was one of several scientific investigations to try to answer the riddle of how to save the monument from the ravages of time.

Alarm bells began to ring in earnest early in 1988 when a 660lb

chunk of the Sphinx's right shoulder plummeted mysteriously to the ground, leading to the dismissal of the chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Association, Ahmad Kadry.

The latest contribution to the debate on how best to preserve the Sphinx comes only a few months after embarrassed Egyptian authorities admitted that restoration work carried out between 1982 and 1987 was faulty and would have to be redone.

The debate has since been intensified by a proposal from Unesco that a wall up to six metres high should be built around the Sphinx and the pyramids to control tourists and stop encroachment from nearby villages.

The plan, which has been opposed by many Cairenes who see their lucrative takings from tourists under threat, also proposed a virtual ban on motor traffic and the removal of asphalt roads and build-

ings from the site. As the experts continue to argue, one of the few things they agree on is the sad fact that the Sphinx — which was first the subject of a known rescue bid some 3,400 years ago — has deteriorated more in the past 50 years than in the previous 50 centuries.

One of the main problems facing conservationists is the poor quality of the 50 million-year-old rock from which the monument is carved. It is made up of three layers of limestone, and while the head with its enigmatic smile is relatively stable, the body below is soft and crumbling.

Describing the problems which have so far eluded archaeologists and prompted increasing concern inside the Egyptian government, Omar Arini, an Egyptian archaeological chemist, explained: "It is not just an old building that you are going to refurbish and renovate. Basically, you are dealing with a

lousy rock that has been a lousy rock forever."

Since May, hopes have been pinned on the diagnostic skills of the California-based Getty Conservation Institute. It has linked with the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation to mount a 12-month monitoring programme which combines modern technology with a study of photographs of the Sphinx, dating back to the middle of the last century when only its head protruded from the sand.

Central to the project is a solar-powered meteorological station, standing 6½ ft tall and resembling a high-tech weather-vane, which now sits astride the back of the Sphinx anchored by sandbags. Its job is to collect information which may help preserve the remaining stonework.

Data on natural and manmade forces, ranging from traffic vibrations to earthquakes, are being transmitted by computer to a nearby

antiquities organisation off the study, which is costing \$ (£115,000). The organisation's chairman, Sayed Tawad, said that before the Cal institute agreed to undertake the study, it had been hard for Egyptians to find other prepared to put up financial help, because of a fear of being blamed if it went wrong. "We have a lot of 'Father of Terror',"

Mrs Luis Monreal, director of the Getty Institute, which is similar work in China's G and at an Inca temple in Peru, said: "You have to understand that the Sphinx has been around for almost 5,000 years and has been covered with sand about 500."

"Since it was last used in 1925, it has been exposed to modern world 24 hours — and it is suffering."



# Nato leaders face summit rift over future role

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

NATO leaders at today's summit in London are preparing for serious disagreements over some of the most important issues now facing the alliance in its attempts to adapt to changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The summit is not expected to be confined to a single issue, as was the meeting in Brussels in March last year when the alliance was split over short-range nuclear missiles. There is concern that there will be a split between the soft-line countries, which want NATO to be wound down and its security responsibilities taken over by the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), and the harder-headed members who insist that the CSCE should be merely complementary to the alliance.

The Soviet Union has said it wants the CSCE, consisting of the United States, Canada and all the European countries except Albania, to become the new pan-European security structure, and for both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to be abolished.

Despite the potential scope for disagreement, all 16 NATO members acknowledge that the summit will need to produce a communiqué by tomorrow which confirms to the rest of the world, and particularly to Moscow, that NATO is eager to move into the post-Cold War era.

The four issues threatening to cause trouble before such a communiqué can be agreed are the role of a reconstituted CSCE, the objectives for the next round of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) negotiations, future arms-control strategies, and nuclear deterrence. A fifth subject, the developing relationship between West and East, could also produce widely different views.

British officials hope the disagreements over the future of the conference will not be too disruptive at the summit. It is more likely that the real row will come at a later stage. Officials from the 35 conference members are to meet this month to begin detailed discussions to prepare for the CSCE summit, expected to be in Paris in November.

Some of the smaller NATO countries, however, are likely to clash with the United States and Britain, which believe the conference should never replace NATO, although both Washington and London are

happy to see it take on a higher profile. This would include the setting up of a small, permanent secretariat, with regular meetings of the 35 foreign ministers, and an arbitration service which would mediate in internal European conflicts.

President Bush and Margaret Thatcher are expected to emphasise in their opening speeches today that NATO as an alliance has a vital future role to play in maintaining security and stability in Europe. Mr Bush will speak first, followed by President Mitterrand of France and, soon afterwards, Mrs Thatcher.

NATO leaders will find it difficult to agree on the way arms cuts in Europe should be handled. Assuming a conventional force treaty is signed this year on cuts in heavy armaments, Britain wants the second phase to concentrate on adapting to German unification and all-round lower troop levels.

After that, the British government believes, CFE should be closed down and replaced by a new negotiating format. Some NATO leaders are said to want the CFE negotiating process, with NATO lined up opposite the Warsaw Pact, to continue, but this bloc-to-bloc arrangement has already been undermined at the present talks in Vienna because of the independent positions taken by East European countries, especially Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The most important task for the NATO leaders is to give firm guidelines for the strategic review of all alliance policies, including forward defence and nuclear deterrence, which is to be carried out by alliance officials.

Since the review is expected to take as much as a year to complete, it will be vital for the summit to set out the objectives clearly to show Moscow that the alliance is transforming itself into a more political organisation.

One senior British official said yesterday: "This is not a pre-cooked summit. In many ways we're starting with blank sheets of paper."

The two-day summit is being held in Lancaster House, the 19th-century mansion at the end of Pall Mall which was the location of the negotiations which eventually resolved the Rhodesian crisis in 1979.

Leading article, page 13



President Bush, flanked by Dan Quayle, the American vice-president, emerging from a morning meeting with advisers at his home in Kennebunkport, Maine, as he prepared for today's Nato conference in London and the economic summit in Houston, Texas, next week

## Kohl and Genscher wrestle over alliance

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

AS THE Nato summit opens in London today the German leadership has differing but complementary priorities.

For Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, the essential requirement for continued security and stability is to ensure that the United States does not pull out of Europe. For Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his foreign minister, the paramount need to create a peaceful future is to bring the Soviet Union into Europe.

Although all are now agreed that the way forward for NATO is to become more and more political as an organisation, the future military strength of the alliance is at the heart of the argument. If it is too strong, Herr Genscher fears the Soviet Union will feel dangerously isolated and the reform processes there will be at risk. If it is too weak, with insufficient support from European forces, Herr Kohl fears that President Bush will be unable to resist growing public pressure in the US to make significant reductions.

The US administration, battling to contain a huge budget deficit, could make popular cuts by reducing its defence spending, and NATO is a prime target.

General Vernon Walters, the American ambassador in Bonn, likes to point out that the United States spends three times as much on NATO as West Germany does on its entire defence budget. His message is clear: America will

spend less and Europe must spend more.

The chancellor, who has struck up a good personal relationship with Mr Bush, is prepared for American forces in Germany to be reduced progressively to no more than 300,000 from the present 500,000. This would be popular with the German electorate, but the US would be unlikely to leave such a small force without an adequate nuclear umbrella to protect it and without strong, well-equipped European forces alongside.

Herr Kohl can therefore be in little doubt that if he wants to be sure the US will stay, NATO must keep a nuclear deterrent and European nations will have to shoulder a greater proportion of its cost.

Herr Genscher, on the other hand, feels that the time has come to change the security structures of Europe to match the changes in the political landscape. Although he accepts that NATO has been a successful security alliance, he regards it as having done its defensive job and to be now an organisation needed largely to press disarmament initiatives and arms controls. He sees it as being no more than a nucleus of a European super-structure in which ultimately it would be absorbed. He accepts that it is not yet time for NATO's dissolution, but wants the Soviet Union to be able to look on it as a friend.

At last month's Nato council meeting in Turnberry the alliance did agree to hold out the hand of friendship to the Soviet Union. "We stretched out our hand, but the hand was empty," one diplomat here said. "We have got to put something in this hand."

Herr Genscher wants that to be a final statement which will mark a new era of co-operation instead of confrontation, with the institutionalisation of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) as the cornerstone of the new security structure for the entire continent, which will render NATO obsolete.

"It is absolutely essential not to isolate the Soviet Union," the diplomatic source said. "We know because we were isolated before the second world war, and look what

happened as a result. It is not a good idea to make the Soviet Union a loser of the peace. It is necessary to bind her in and make her responsible."

As German reunification draws near, the foreign minister has therefore noticeably lacked the same public commitment to NATO as that given by Herr Kohl.

The Chancellor is much clearer. "A united Germany is part of the Western community of shared values," he said in a recent interview with *Time* magazine. "We cannot accept anything less... I am for membership of a united Germany in NATO and I am strictly against having Germany singled out."

Horst Teltschik, the Chancellor's "kitchen cabinet" adviser on foreign affairs, has emphasised that national security depends on NATO membership even if there is a very different kind of NATO to the present one. "A united Germany must definitely remain a member of the Atlantic alliance," Herr Teltschik wrote in a recent article. "How else is Germany to guarantee its security in the face of a Soviet Union that, as a nuclear power, will continue to maintain strong armed forces for domestic reasons and to protect its borders? On grounds of sheer size, the Soviet Union will continue to be a security risk for the rest of Europe. But tomorrow's NATO will be a far cry from today's, once disarmament talks have

been brought to a successful conclusion and political changes make headway in Europe and the Soviet Union."

Herr Genscher is not so happy about this heavy emphasis on NATO and he is worried that the Soviet Union is being frightened by the Chancellor's rhetoric. The foreign minister still remembers the painful three hours he spent in 1986 with Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, trying to explain away the Chancellor's gaffe in an interview with *Newsweek* when he compared President Gorbachev to Goebbels. Herr Genscher had to work even harder this year to persuade Herr Kohl to accept the present western border of Poland.

The Chancellor makes little secret of the fact that he thinks Herr Genscher is inclined to do his own thing. The Chancellor resents the way his foreign minister tries to implement West German foreign policy without proper consultation. Herr Kohl forcefully showed this in May after Herr Genscher announced that a united Germany was prepared to surrender its sovereignty for a number of years in the interests of quick unity. He quickly slapped down the foreign minister in the Bundestag, saying firmly that a united Germany would be a sovereign Germany from the start.

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In either event, smaller East German parties, including the radical intellectual groups which did so much to create the atmosphere for the peaceful revolution, would probably fail to win a seat. One suggested solution is to reward them by lowering the East German hurdle to 3 per cent to give them a better chance.

Jobs on the line, page 23



Genscher: lacks Kohl's commitment to Nato

## Defector exposes chink in Castro's armour

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

SINCE the fall of the Berlin Wall, foreign policy experts have watched Cuba for signs of erosion in its communist rule. Despite reports of defections by civilian and military officials, the Caribbean island has stood firm. This week, however, a chink appeared in the armour of Fidel Castro, the president, when a senior official defected from Moscow by driving to Madrid with his family and flying to Miami.

The Spanish daily *El Nuevo Herald* said the US immigration service understood that Ramón González Vergara, aged 46, arrived in Florida on Tuesday. Señor González was the

deputy minister of Cuba's state committee for prices, with the rank of ambassador.

He is believed to have information about Soviet aid to Cuba and other countries. He told the conservative *ABC* daily in Madrid he had served as the leading negotiator of Soviet aid and that earlier this year President Castro had named him deputy secretary of Comecon, which co-ordinates the economic policies of the Soviet bloc. Comecon's headquarters are in Moscow. It deals with the economies of Warsaw Pact members as well as Mongolia and Vietnam.

Moscow gives Cuba an estimated \$4 billion to \$5 billion (£2.25 billion to £2.8 billion) in aid a year. In an interview with *ABC*, Señor González

predicted that the aid would take a "very different form" next year, given the Soviet Union's economic woes as President Gorbachev struggles to implement his perestroika reforms against growing public anger at domestic food shortages.

The United States is expected to offer Señor González political asylum and he reportedly has relatives in Miami, which has a strong anti-Castro community. *ABC* said he was under the protection of the CIA in Miami.

A security official at Miami's international airport said that Señor González arrived on an Iberia flight from Madrid on Tuesday afternoon and was taken through a side door. In Madrid, according to a spokesman for a Miami-based Cuban-American

organization, Señor González took refuge in the US embassy and stayed in a flat under tight security.

About four-fifths of Cuba's trade is with members of the Soviet bloc. American foreign policy experts have predicted that Comecon will eventually be shaken up to allow freer trade with Western nations. Cuba has no hard currency of its own and manufactures little of tradeable value.

● PANAMA CITY: The government yesterday ordered all Cuban embassy personnel other than the charge d'affaires, the commercial and economic attaches and the consul to leave the country within 10 days. The embassy has been a strong critic of the government of President Guillermo Endara. (AP)

## Schoolgirl from UK kidnapped

NICOLA Lynas, a British schoolgirl aged 13, has been kidnapped at knife and gunpoint in Australia only days before her family were to return home (Our Foreign Staff writes). Police did not say where in Britain the family were from.

The masked kidnapper seized the girl after breaking into her home in a Melbourne suburb. Detectives fear the abduction may be linked to the kidnapping of another girl aged 13 18 months ago.

Nicola and her sister, Fiona, aged 15, were alone while their parents were out on Monday night. Her abductor burst into the sleeping girls' bedroom about 11.40pm tying Fiona up before frog-marching Nicola from the room.

Cyprus asks to join EC

Brussels — Cyprus yesterday formally applied to join the European Community (Michael Binyon writes). George Iacovou, the Cypriot foreign minister, made the application when he met Gianni De Michelis, his Italian counterpart.

Other Community members made it clear that Cyprus was unlikely to be admitted as long as it remained divided. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said the issue was not straightforward as there was still "unfinished business" on the island. The government in Nicosia had to take this into account.

Warning over exit of Jews

Kuwait — The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations said Moscow would block the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel if the government failed to provide firm guarantees that they would not be settled in the occupied territories.

Yuli Vorontsov, in Moscow for the Soviet Communist party congress, told the Kuwaiti News Agency that Soviet Jews would still be able to leave, but not for Israel. (Reuters)

## More aid offered to East Europe

From MICHAEL BINYON IN BRUSSELS

THE group of 24 nations giving help to Poland and Hungary formally extended its aid to four more East European countries yesterday.

East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were told by foreign ministers of the donor countries that they, as well as Poland and Hungary, could benefit from extensive training and know-how programmes, agricultural, environmental and industrial aid. Western investment and restructuring — provided they continued political and economic reforms.

Romania was pointedly not invited to yesterday's meeting. The ministers, who condemned the recent violent suppression of dissent, said the new government had not fulfilled the necessary conditions.

East Germany's participation will be temporary, pending unification. The 24 members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development discussed extending aid to the Soviet Union, but remained divided on whether or how this should be done.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, raised the issue, saying that, unless generous help was given, perestroika would fail. But James Baker, the US secretary of state, and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, both ruled out any immediate cash transfusion.

Yugoslavia's meeting expressed only lukewarm support for a plan by the commission, which is co-ordinating all aid efforts, to set up a £7 m reserve fund for the four new aid recipients. The money would be used so that Eastern Europe could start paying for Soviet imports in hard currency, and to prevent a collapse of trade within the former Eastern bloc.

The money would be in addition to the £7 million already available in grants, aid and stand-by funds to Poland and Hungary. Britain and the US opposed the idea. Mr Hurd warned of the danger of duplicating with the International Monetary Fund.

### VEHICLE SAFETY RECALL

Yugo cars converted by Dealers to run on unleaded fuel, are being recalled due to a possible safety fault related to that conversion. The new Sana model is not affected. Any owner of a Yugo car (excluding SANA) which has been converted to run on unleaded fuel should immediately contact their nearest Yugo Dealer, so that the necessary checks and modifications can be carried out on a free of charge basis.

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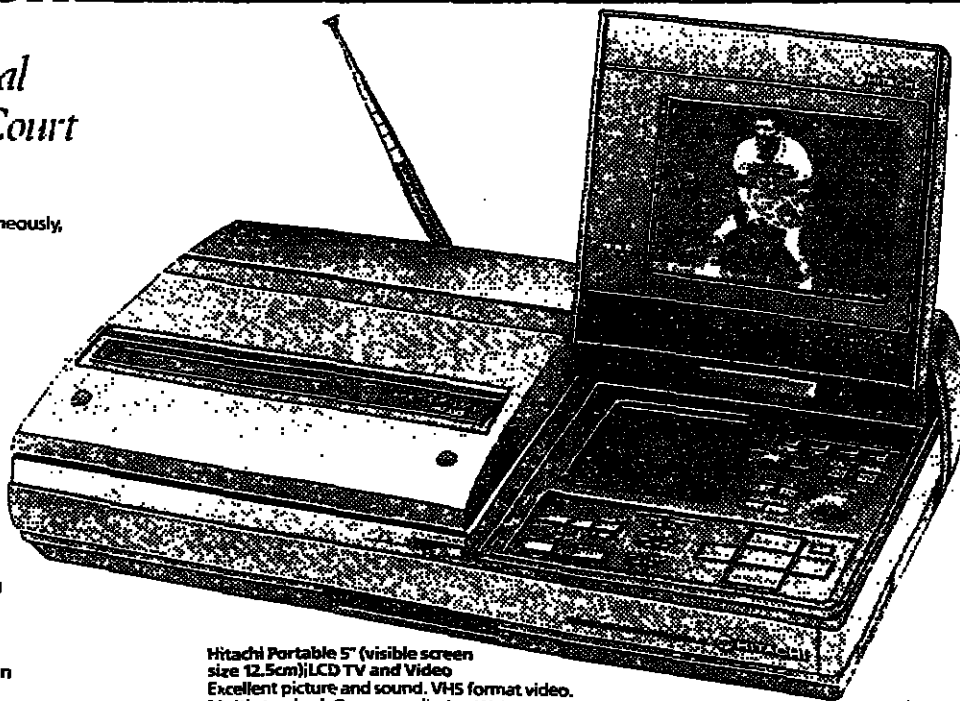
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مكازم التحصيل



Though this week's declaration does not refer to secession from the Yugoslav federation, most Slovenes believe secession is now inevitable.



# Schooling the all-rounder

James Cornford

Equity and efficiency are often seen to be in contradiction. Competition, it is said, is the spur to efficiency — equity gets in the way. For the left, the challenge has been to show that social justice does not lead to economic failure.

In one area at least, equity and efficiency are now complementary. A modern economy needs an open and egalitarian public education system. The implications for Britain — and especially for England — where education is marked by early selection and low participation — are far-reaching.

In industry today, innovation is at a premium. The shift from sequential to integrated production means that employees must combine practical skills with more theoretical knowledge. Workers and managers need to adapt to new demands, but also to make a creative contribution to product and process development. The traditional answer to skill shortages — provision of job-specific training at work — is not enough. Without a broadly-based general education, people are ill-equipped for technological change.

The English education system provides narrow academic education for the few — only 14 per cent of 18-year-olds get two or more A levels — and various low-level vocational qualifications for the rest, many of whom go straight into jobs which offer no training. The result is that only 35 per cent of 16 to 18-year-olds remain in full-time education and training.

Policies under discussion aim to improve the quality of the separate vocational and academic routes. Policy-makers must realise that the division between an "educated" elite and a "trained" majority is itself the problem.

The division between intellectual and practical study runs deep and A levels epitomise the problem. Despite valuable innovations, GCSE exams are designed to exclude 75 per cent of 15-year-olds from the education system.

English education is based on failure, weeding out pupils deemed unfit for the next educational stage. In contrast, the emerging countries of the Pacific Rim have set up systems designed for the majority of students up to 18. They achieve participation rates of over 75 per cent.

It is now an economic necessity for general education to be spread across the population. France is aiming for 80 per cent of 18-year-olds to reach Baccalaureat standard by the year 2000. Even in West Germany, which has a well-entrenched division between academic education and vocational training, 15 per cent of apprentices study the Abitur up to age 18 before they start stream-lined training.

The best way to achieve full-time education and training for 16 to 18-year-olds is through a uni-

fied system of post-16 learning. This means abolishing A levels and replacing them with a single qualification at 18-plus. A modular curriculum would allow students to pursue different levels of intellectual and practical study according to their aptitudes and interests. A common core of subjects (such as careers guidance) would build coherence as well as choice into the system.

Rather than being confined to three A levels, high achievers would pursue core modules in four or five areas, specialist study in one or two and practical learning through a work placement. Above all, a unified system would not offer these opportunities at the majority's expense.

Under the existing system, choices for students with, say, four GCSEs, are limited. An A level perhaps, or a two-year vocational award are open to them. A unified system would allow them to take core modules in economics, maths, and French, and to pursue their special interest, for example in journalism through courses in media studies. Where they excelled, they would study with the best students, where they had difficulty, they would study at a different level.

It is at the intermediate level of achievement that our failure is greatest. The middle third of students, who are currently on the margins of staying on or leaving, must be offered more than attractive courses. This is partly a cultural question: many parents' experience of education does not incline them to value it for their children. It is also a matter of straight incentives.

At present, an unrestrained youth labour market offers early school-leavers perverse incentives of high youth wages and maximum age limits for entry to jobs. Employers must be encouraged to defer recruitment from 16 to 18. Those going to work at 16 or 17 should have access to further education. A legal requirement that all youth employees be released for study within the education system for at least one day a week would help achieve this. A ban on maximum age limits for entry to jobs would ensure that those who do stay on do not miss out on career opportunities.

What happens in the labour market is as much a cause as a consequence of what goes on in education. Employers assure me that we should leave job-specific training to them. Their task is educational unless we organise our educational arrangements to promote higher achievement for all. The integration of intellectual and practical study within a single system is now a precondition both for economic and for social progress.

The author is director of the Institute for Public Policy Research.

...and moreover

## CLEMENT FREUD

When anthropologists assess this sport-dominated week, I doubt that the Highgate Claiming Race for three and four-year-olds, geldings and mares, over a distance of 1 mile 4 furlongs and 100 yards (better known as the 8.10 at Wolverhampton's evening meeting last Monday) will figure prominently on anyone's list. Cognate races are likely to plump for the obvious events: the World Cup, Wimbledon, the Tour de France. Hence, I would argue with their sense of priority.

It is true that in an overall analysis of the Sport of Kings, occurrences at Wolverhampton contribute no more than a minor scratch upon the broad canvas of racing. Compared to Ascot and York, Goodwood, Ayr and Newbury, Wolverhampton is small beer — a Bognor Regis among seaside resorts. "Bigger Bognor," said George V: men of discretion have similarly dispersed the West Midlands circuit.

Adlai Stevenson said of Eisenhower that "he suffered from delusions of adequacy". Wolverhampton racecourse does that. It has all the requisite ingredients for a track: a stand and a bar, an oval circuit, starting stalls and a winning post — yet it does not seem to get them together. Each meeting takes the racecourse authority by surprise. Long queues form, the car park overflows, there are no race-cards for owners, a lamentable absence of brave bookmakers to attract betters, and the jellied-custard stall (£3 for a small bowl) has no chillies in the vinegar bottle and no obvious place into which to spit the bones.

There are other basic faults: they seem to have forgotten to provide the bar with staff, the finishing line is situated in a God-forsaken corner of the track and the stand is built on the east side of the complex, the designers having forgotten that in the Midlands the sun sets in the west. Take your position where you will, face the action and all you see is the blinding light — in front of which there is movement which could well be horses running from somewhere to somewhere else; you can hear a commentary, though unless equipped with shades

and a visor there is little opportunity to check its veracity. Wearagrandmother, having come a disappointing third in a claiming race at Newmarket the previous Friday, was running again. It is, said the trainer, a rubbishy sort of race and the filly is in fair nick, receiving weight from all the other horses by virtue of the fact that she is in to be "claimed" for the minimum £6,500. Mr N. Carlisle, who is able to make the allotted weight of 7st 7lb, has been engaged to ride. "Good man, Carlisle is," said my trainer. I nodded; a small man without a doubt.

The public address crackled into life. "In Race 4," it said, "horse 11 Wearagrandmother carries 11b overweight."

The fat slob, I said to the trainer, did you know?

The trainer had not known. Mr N. Carlisle hove into sight and we examined him for signs of overweight. There were few; he apologised for the extra 16 ounces, explained that he had spent the morning running to get the weight off — in vain. We forgave him, though at that distance an extra pound equals £500 to the claiming price. The filly looked good and kept some way from "fairly modest" as she is described in *Timeform*. The trainer gave the jockey a leg up into the six-ounce saddle, we wished Mr Carlisle well and made for the bookmakers who showed Wearagrandmother at 2-1 joint favourite. I would have supported her with serious money had not a travelling head had who has failed to tip a winner since October 1965 come up to me and said "yours is a good time". I backed her to win only what I lost last week.

The rest is history. We made a brief appearance in the winner's enclosure, the horse and I, and accepted a leaded crystal bowl from the sponsors. It would have been churlish to have insisted on an unleaded one.

It being 8.20, with my train due to leave at 8.35, I bade farewell to the sun-kissed racecourse and got into my waiting taxi. People called out "Goodbye" and "Well done"; an agreeable place, Wolverhampton; might go and settle near there.

# Editors, beware the nascent lion

Louis Blom-Cooper replies to Calcutt's call for abolition of the Press Council

Hilaire Belloc's advice in his poem about the boy eaten by a lion — "always keep a hold of nurse, for fear of finding something worse" — might well apply to the Press Council, established in the year of Belloc's death. Over the past four decades, three royal commissions on the press and now the second of two departmental committees on privacy have endorsed the proposition that the public and the newspaper industry will be incomparably better served by a self-regulatory body than by any watchdog over press freedom and responsibility that has the faintest taint of government about it.

The Press Council has performed tolerably well in promoting press freedom and journalistic responsibility, but those who mourn its passing need not be too despondent. Almost all the Calcutt committee suggestions for the proposed Press Complaints Commission can be traced to the efforts of all members of the council to persuade its denigrators that reform from within was both desirable and feasible.

Last year the Press Council undertook its own, albeit somewhat belated review for reforming

itself. Out of that review grew a code of practice intentionally limited in scope but which could be revised and extended. If the code was vague (as Calcutt claims), the suggested Calcutt code is not exactly a piece of precise draftsmanship. The council's declaration of principles on privacy, first enunciated in 1976, will take on a particular importance for the new body in the light of Calcutt's disinclination to recommend a legally enforceable remedy.

There are some knotty problems to be resolved in the light of the Calcutt recommendations. None is more troublesome than the present practice that a complainant must waive his right to go to law before the Press Council will adjudicate on the complaint. The council's review committee was deeply divided on replacing the waiver with something that seems to deny a person's unimpeded access to the courts, and urged the industry to find an acceptable alternative. The newspapers' lawyers resolutely refused to do anything. Now that the Calcutt committee has joined the chorus of those who have constantly found the waiver system legally flawed and socially objectionable, the industry will have to learn to live without the waiver. In practice, there will be little change in the libel scene, even if the supposed protection of the waiver is dropped.

Calcutt is at least highly vulnerable at one point in its package of reforms. The creation of three new criminal offences relating to physical intrusion by journalists on to private property is fraught with practical difficulties and replete with potential injustice. If the government does not accept the Calcutt recommendation of extending criminal justice to journalistic trespassing, the question inevitably arises about what to put in their place. Here, Calcutt itself provides the pointer. Prompted by the Court of Appeal earlier this year, it came near to recommending a new civil wrong for invasion of privacy, but instead decided on an injection of a dose of criminal justice only into the most sensitive part of investigative journalism. In the absence of any new offence of criminal trespass, there should be a general remedy for an invasion of privacy, preferably with legal aid available. This would mean that the citizen could pursue those few news-

papers which are the main culprits and, where appropriate, exact heavy damages. Given a legal remedy in the courts, there would be a less compelling need for any complaints body.

In these circumstances, the newspaper industry and the government might feel that the Press Council should remain, perhaps in the revised form proposed by the council itself, rather than erect an expensive new edifice along the lines suggested by Calcutt. But unless and until that happens, the newspaper industry must bow to the irresistible, namely the Press Complaints Commission.

The Press Council tried hard to produce a package of reform proposals that could pass muster with Calcutt. It was thwarted by the very industry whose interest in self-regulation the council sought to serve. In the end Calcutt remained unpersuaded by those efforts. If the industry had fully heeded the warning given last year by Tim Renton, then Home Office minister, that parliamentarians had to be powerfully dissuaded from drastic and dangerous reforms impinging on freedom of expression, the Press Council could, I think, have moved forward to establishing a sound complaints system.

The newspaper industry must also now abandon its paranoiac of the past. For the last few years the Press Council has been seriously underfunded. If (as Calcutt found) it has been ineffective, that has been partly the result of an inability financially to function to its maximum potential. It is almost as if the newspaper industry wanted its fig-leaf provided the cost was no more than was necessary to cover the bare essentials of non-interference by government.

But holding on to nurse's hand must not remain as tenuous as it has been in the recent past. Commitment to the Press Complaints Commission — if commitment there is to be — must be whole-hearted. Otherwise any straying from recognition and acceptance of adjudications by the new body will result in the public's precarious freedom of expression being tragically diminished. Freedom of the press will then be gobbled up by the lion of Westminster.

The author, chairman of the Press Council, writes here in a personal capacity.

# How the profligate bankers can be called to account

After the recent company failures, Bernard Levin offers a remedy that would protect the helpless investor

If there is a banker, reasonably well disposed to me, reading this, I have a request to make. Would he be so kind as to lend me three or four hundred million pounds, as soon as possible and at latest by the weekend? (On further reflection, I think I would like the full half-billion: no point in spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar, eh, ha-ha-ha?) I don't have any of what I think experts call collateral, but I am certainly willing to sign a paper committing myself to repay a reasonable proportion of the sum in due course — with the obvious proviso that if I lose the lot I shall have nothing to pay, so the loan will have to be (again, I am not entirely sure about the nomenclature) "written off".

As for the purpose of the loan, I was thinking of putting some of it into a most promising enterprise I have recently heard of: the technicalities, of course, I do not understand, but the point of it is to extract mostbeams from cucumbers. The rest I intend to put into the care of a gentleman I bumped into the other day, a Mr Cornfield. (His forename, too, is Bernard, a delightful coincidence, and we got on splendidly: within the hour he was insisting that I should call him "Bernie" — he assured me all his friends do!)

Ah, yes, you will say, Levin's in a merry mood again. So he is; but what exactly is the difference between my nonsense and the daily reality as it unfolds in the financial pages? Let us start at the top, with the serious financial difficulties in which Mr Donald Trump has found himself. It is not necessary to go into the details of his plight, or how he got into it; in any case, I would not understand the intricacies, and you would not understand my exposition. Just suck this very ripe plum, and mind you get a hankie first, or the juice will run down your chin:

Bankers who are owed millions of dollars by Donald Trump... agreed yesterday to keep him out

of the bankruptcy courts... all but one bank signed an agreement... to provide a \$20 million bridging loan enabling Mr Trump to pay interest on bonds... Over the next 30 days the banks will complete the paperwork for the balance of a \$65 million rescue package... the deal will go ahead with... the... 70 banks that had agreed to defer... payments on \$850 million of Mr Trump's \$2 billion bank debts...

The most urgent and important words in that report — at any rate the most urgent and important to you and me — are "all but one bank signed", and it therefore behoves me to name, with a 95 per cent surety, this noble maverick, this magnificent loner, this shining example. It is the West German Dresdner Bank, and my advice to all those of you who have money to invest is to put every penny you have into its care, confident that it will be carefully looked after, and will grow at a reasonable rate. As for the 70 other banks which rushed to sign the loan agreement, go and stand outside any of them, and when you see a lorry unloading thousands of cucumbers, run.

Do not believe that such goings-on are limited to the United States; as far as my reading about such matters goes, British banking is actually worse. I had a lot of fun with Ferranti not long ago (which is a great deal more than the shareholders did), but such horrors can be found wherever you look. I see, for instance, that the Securities and Investment Board is urgently seeking the key to the stable door, following the B&C crash. All sorts of remedies are being touted: institutions may even have to be more careful about where they put their clients' money or may have to limit their deposits to 10 per cent in any one bank — good gracious! Indeed, a far more revolutionary principle is being discussed: firms may be obliged to tell their clients just what they have done with their



money — imagine! Why, Barclays have already had to set aside £100 million against their loans to B&C — think of it!

And what about Coloroll, which went down the sluice a few weeks ago £300 million short of a pop-up solvency? Yet here is what a representative of the receivers said, when asked whether the crash might bankrupt some of Coloroll's suppliers: "It depends on how deep the creditors are in and how well they have read the tea leaves over the past months. They were given enough warning."

Oh, they were, were they? Yes, they were: bear also a representa-

tative of Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, on the disaster: "Anyone who goes out and buys textile assets at the current time has got to be half-baked if they pay a high price, because there's no sign of an upturn."

My opening request is beginning to look perfectly possible: if I could only discover who Coloroll's bankers were, I bet I could persuade them to stake me. After all, the receiver and the man at Kleinwort's had no interest to declare, and they apparently had no doubt that Coloroll had been doomed long before the shutters came down. So why didn't Colo-

roll? Why, indeed, didn't Mr John Ashcroft, the boss ("His severance payment is still being negotiated")? Ah, cry those (Arthur Scargill is one) who would solve problems of this nature by nationalising the whole of business: the bankers and capitalists can do nothing but oppress the working-classes; put the assets into the hands of the sons of toil, and prosperity will come galloping over the horizon. Will it not? Alas, not necessarily. Listen to this enchanting sentence: "The accounts of... the Transport and General Workers' Union reveal an £8.7 million deficit for 1989, but the general secretary, Ron Todd, yesterday denied that the union was facing a financial crisis." Very well; who were the TGWU's bankers, and what has become of the discreet cough behind the hand?

Never mind discreet coughs; what has become of the principle of not throwing good money after bad? I buy no shares, neither do I sell them, but if I did, and one of my investments was doing badly, I would probably get rid of it. I say "probably", because close inspection of the shares might well suggest, on good grounds, that they had a real chance of rising again. But if I learned that the company whose shares I held was borrowing substantial sums of money from banks in order to pay the interest on its bank loans, I would get the hell out of the shares at whatever price they would fetch, and if I then discovered that the company was borrowing more money to enable it to pay the interest on the interest, I would get the hell out of the bank in question as well.

I do not know the solution; I am by no means sure that I know the problem. Amateurism? Leave it to good old Fred? Lack of training? Insufficient penalties for failure? Insufficient rewards for success?

Pass, but perhaps I can offer a practical suggestion. When the crash comes, the experts always announce that the "secured creditors" (which almost invariably means the banks and big institutions) will get their money, though the small shareholders, unsecured creditors and the staff will get nothing. What about legislation which inverts that pyramid?

## No royal arm to lean on

As plaudits for the National Health Service treatment of the Prince of Wales continue to roll in, it now emerges that the Gloucestershire hospital which treated him is threatened with partial closure.

A report from the Faculty of Anaesthetists recommends that emergency anaesthetics at Cirencester hospital should cease, and that patients be transferred to the local district general hospital at Cheltenham. For Prince Charles, who was in considerable pain during the short trip to the local hospital, this would have meant a gruelling 17-mile drive on country roads.

Medical staff worried by the possibility of a reduced service are delighted that the Prince's short stay has highlighted the quality of the hospital's facilities. But despite his declared appreciation of the treatment he received, the Prince will not publicly champion their cause, since to do so would impinge on a clearly political matter. A spokesman for the Prince says: "What happens at the hospital is not a matter for the Prince. He was there simply as a patient."

Meanwhile, a local working party, chaired by Dr David Hunt, has drafted a report on the implications of the Faculty of Anaesthetists' recommendations and presented it to the Cheltenham and District Health Authority. No decision has yet been taken. "The tone of the report is that the role of Cirencester is seen as vital and continuing," says Dr Hunt. It recommends that emer-

gency surgery should continue there, but only between approximately 9am and 5pm. So if you break an arm or a leg in the Cirencester area, make sure you do so in office hours.

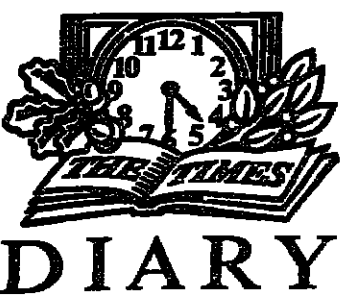
## Peers in full cry

Foxhunting peers, of whom there are a goodly pack on the government benches, have been peering anxiously at the latest Whitehall consultation document, *The Control of Dogs*. It proposes a new offence, of allowing a dog to be "dangerously out of control". Although the proposal is aimed at curbing Rottweilers and pit bull terriers, it would apply anywhere, including the rural



splendour of a hunt. Police would be empowered to destroy an offending dog, and magistrates could order an over-enthusiastic beagle to be muzzled or kept on a lead.

Hunters, needless to say, are appalled by the prospect. Lord Mancroft, former Master of the Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire hunt, says: "Hunt saboteurs could bring legal actions by complaining to the police about foxhounds being out of control. The govern-



## DIARY

ment has not thought this through properly." Nor, he says, does the plan take into account more mundane matters. "What do you do when the village bitch is on heat and every dog in the county wants to get at her? That is a case of dogs out of control, but you can't legislate to stop it. This proposal doesn't quite fit the bill."

The foxhunters will voice their concern when Chris Patten's environment protection bill comes before the Lords today. Such is their displeasure, they are expected to vote for a compulsory dog registration scheme, against the government's wishes.

## Reeky clean

The image of the romantic novelist Daphne du Maurier as a humourless recluse looks set to be transformed, 15 months after her death. Margaret Forster, who is working on her biography, has unearthed a cache of personal letters which show that the author enjoyed life and had a fine sense of humour. "She was tremendously witty," says Forster, author of a dozen novels and biographies of Thackeray and Elizabeth Barrett. "Reading some of her letters I have laughed out loud."

One letter describes an anxious afternoon when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh came to tea at her Cornwall home (her husband, "Boy" Browning, was the Duke's treasurer). "Before they arrived, Daphne had had the fireplace cleaned," she says. "Throughout the delicious tea she was terrified the Queen could smell the disinfectant."

## Rival draws

Mick Jagger, Frank Sinatra and the audiences at their London concert last night were not alone in missing the riveting World Cup semi-final on television. Despite the soccer mania, it was impossible to get a seat for *Miss Saigon*, *Phantom of the Opera* or *Buddy*. "The hit shows are unaffected because people had to book their tickets months in advance," says Roger Filer, managing director of Stoll Moss, owner of 12 London theatres. "And at this time of the year many theatre-goers are foreign tourists who are not interested in England's appearance in the World Cup — perhaps not interested in football at all."

But the West End was still affected by the drama in Turin. When the shows ended, there was hardly a taxi to be had. Hundreds of cabs switched off their yellow lights and went absent for the duration of the match.

## Porter's next stop?

Lady Porter, the controversial leader of Westminster city council, has set her sights on a seat in the House of Lords. The news will come as some relief to Labour MPs, and even some Tories, who feared that she

wanted a safe seat in the Commons as a reward for the Conservatives' landslide victory at Westminster in the recent local elections. However, Lady Porter has confided to colleagues on Westminster council that she would like a life peerage, preferably before the next local elections in 1994.

Despite the huge Tory majority, her position at the helm of the showpiece London council is not as secure as it may seem. "Some of the new intake are very ambitious, and will cause her problems," one Tory councillor says. "But she is not interested in becoming an MP, since she would not have the power she does now."

Lady Porter's main ambition is to become the head of a powerful quango. Probably the National Consumer Council, but is resigned to not achieving it while she leads such a politicized local authority. A life peerage would give her the necessary platform. As another grocer's daughter, she is ideally qualified to head the NCC.

## Whip hand

The latest television craze in America features "a sensual blonde ritually humiliating several hundred balding middle-aged white males in public" — not the sort of thing Mary Whitehouse would countenance on British television screens. She will be miffed, then, to discover that the series is already being shown here. But before firing off another angry letter to the BBC, the racy description does not apply to some new salacious soap: it is how the American magazine *Cable Guide* describes Mrs Thatcher's twice-weekly performances at the dispatch box.





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## MOTHBALLING NATO

Nato's leaders, who gather in London today, face a paradox. They meet to celebrate a victory, but they are unmistakably on the defensive, confronted by a growing belief that there is no longer a serious security threat from what used to be called the Soviet bloc, and that Nato therefore, having served its turn, may no longer be required. Alliances are in danger of dissolution both when they fail and when they succeed. Nato arose from a danger which alarmed everybody: Soviet military adventurism at the start of the Cold War. Such threats to Europe's stability as exist today are political and economic rather than military. To justify its existence, Nato must identify some new contribution.

The performance of Nato's government leaders so far has been unimpressive. Any alliance linking 16 sovereign democracies with 600 million voters is bound to be cumbersome. All institutions resist changes which go beyond the piecemeal and incremental. But this is why the future of Nato presents so crucial, and exciting, a stimulus to Western political co-operation. There is nothing more dispiriting to the European voter than a huddle of defence ministers moving round expensive hotels and reshuffling the alphabet of Nato, WEU, CSCE, EC and IEPP.

Allied leaders must now concentrate on two issues. Certainly an enthusiasm for peace dividends should not throw the baby out with the bathwater. Some matching defence capacity should be retained against the Soviet Union (or Russia). But the strength of this case is weakened by a public perception that nobody at the top of Nato is thinking further ahead. This means thinking the unthinkable: Nato may not exist for ever. The Atlantic alliance has already broken most longevity records for great power treaties. Beyond a certain point, redefining its role must stop and the admission be made that the valiant warhorse may one day be ready to go out to grass.

When West German politicians such as Hans-Dietrich Genscher utter such radicalism, they are taken (correctly) to be seeking ways out of the security dilemma posed by German reunification. For President Bush or Mrs Thatcher to say the same would be more significant, forcing the whole alliance to concentrate on the conditions to be satisfied before Nato could safely consider its own demise.

The most obvious of these conditions is the establishment of stable democracies in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Nato may have

"won the Cold War" but, by its own stated aims, it still has unfinished business. Those aims include overcoming the division of Europe as well as extending democracy. That does not necessarily mean that Nato should become a "more political" organisation, a much canvassed, but vague, idea. Nato is a defensive military alliance, not a political club. Although Nato has no way to guarantee sound regional or national government, its continued presence might discourage the resurgence of European adventurism. But that is merely a reason to delay dissolution until stable democracies are in place.

Debating such a schedule of stability certainly merits greater priority on this summit's agenda than a discussion of Nato's ability to respond to threats outside the Soviet bloc. Such a mission is increasingly beloved of Nato planners, frantic at the impending loss of their reason for existence. This is a classic instance of an army looking for a new war to fight. While there may be a role for the nations of the North Atlantic to play in policing the rest of the world, it is a role best played by some new organisation.

The same goes for the other expansionist dream of the planners: that Nato should embrace the former Warsaw Pact states of Eastern Europe by offering them guarantees against any resurgence of Soviet imperialism. Nato has been a passive defence system, preferring the stability of the status quo to the risks of trying to advance the demise of communism — hence its refusal to assist the Hungarian uprising in 1956. Any attempt to extend Nato would instantly stop the already halting course of Soviet liberalisation, reviving the paranoia of the Russian generals and turning them firmly against Mikhail Gorbachev. The tighter encirclement of the Russian heartlands is something few Soviet strategists could accept. It would also trigger a schism within Nato which could well destroy the alliance.

The challenge for Nato's military strategists is to evolve operational doctrines compatible with a progressive scaling down of the organisation's activity. For the time being, the alliance must be able to act decisively should the Soviet military threat increase. Politicians must explain to their electorates that Nato can be modernised militarily, while being reduced politically. The power it controls is greater than ever seen on earth. The mothballing of that power is surely the most welcome challenge the West has ever faced.

## WHAT SCARGILL DID WRONG

There is a corner of South Yorkshire that is for ever Eastern Europe. Arthur Scargill's continued presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers has been rendered untenable by the Lightman report into allegations of misconduct by the union leadership during and since the miners' strike. Even if satisfactory answers to the question why foreign donations never reached the NUM emerge from the new enquiry announced by the union's national executive yesterday, the report has sorely damaged what was left of Mr Scargill's reputation.

The evidence of incompetence, exacerbated by a refusal to seek professional advice, is more than sufficient for a vote of no confidence in him at the union's annual conference on Monday. The fact that such a motion is unlikely to be tabled is a measure of Mr Scargill's continued hold over his union. No ordinary member of the NUM has anything to gain by prolonging an affair that only adds insult to the injured pride and prospects suffered by miners and their families as a consequence of the 1984 strike.

Mr Scargill is prevented from taking the honourable course by his own self-righteousness, which enabled him to justify himself and Peter Heathfield, his NUM general secretary, with the words: "We have done nothing wrong." Mr Lightman, a barrister whose past advocacy on behalf of the NUM does not suggest lack of sympathy for the union, had already remarked of Mr Scargill: "He did not recognise the impropriety of what seemed to me to have been so obviously wrong."

Though Mr Scargill and Mr Heathfield have presided over the collapse of the NUM's influence within the labour movement, they and their placemen still control the union from their Sheffield redoubt. The Nottinghamshire-based Union of Democratic Mineworkers

failed to recruit elsewhere and, like the relatively moderate South Wales miners, has dwindled in numbers. That leaves Mr Scargill's strongholds, Yorkshire and Durham, in possession of a still-important industry.

British Coal is powerless to interfere in this enclave. Some miners remain so bitter towards their employers and the press that they have been persuaded to nurse Mr Scargill's grievances as their own. Imprisoned by their siege mentality, many of the mining communities find great difficulty in looking beyond the Scargill era. Perhaps there is a touch of vanity, too: their leader's ability to make the headlines is diminished but not extinguished.

There is a future for coalmining in Britain. The green revolution has thrown all predictions of energy costs into flux, but coal at present looks more robust than nuclear energy — if CO<sub>2</sub> and sulphur emissions can be reduced economically. As long as Mr Scargill leads the miners, their response to the challenge of privatisation, whenever that may come, will be as violently hostile as it was to Sir Ian MacGregor's overdue rationalisation. Yet a privatised industry, with a flexible and enthusiastic workforce, could bring new life to the coalfields. The NUM will have to adapt to meet the new structure of ownership, if it is not to become a spectator at its own funeral.

The Soviet, East German and Hungarian miners, who were made to contribute to Mr Scargill's strike, face a bleak future as a result of economic forces over which they have had no control. They are paying the price for their governments' totalitarian immobility. The British miners are led by a man who supported that totalitarianism. If those miners do not cashier him next week, they will have only themselves to blame if cheap imported coal proves their undoing.

## BRUSHING AWAY THE COBWEBS

When Dylan Thomas visited the Royal Institution of South Wales Museum in the 1940s, a dusty place that had barely changed in the course of a century, he declared, "This museum should be in a museum."

Yesterday's Museum of the Year Award showed that British museums have learnt Thomas's lesson. While still being of the times, they are starting to move with the times too. Museums are a British success story. In the past decade, their number has more than doubled. Last year they saw 100 million visitors. After reading and watching television, visiting museums is the most popular British spare-time activity. The judges yesterday found the competition so impressive that they were forced to announce joint winners: the Imperial War Museum and Manchester's Museum of Science and Industry.

Perhaps the best-known of the new wave of British museums, York's Jorvik Viking Centre, takes visitors on an electronically operated train through a reconstruction of Viking York. It now has a million visitors a year, and can accommodate no more. The Museum of the Moving Image, opened on London's South Bank in September 1988 on a site destined to be a car park, has sold nearly a million tickets since then. It operates on private money alone. Actors guide visitors through 5,000 years of film development from ancient Egyptian shadow plays to a television production studio. The actors double as user-friendly security guards. Such innovation is thriving in smaller museums too. In Cornwall, John Southern set

up the Thorburn Museum, a collection of wildlife paintings, in his cowshed. When few visitors appeared, he set about recreating the parkland, animals and smells of the paintings. Now four times as many people grace his display. In the Wigan Pier Heritage Centre, actors play turn-of-the-century town-dwellers. Children are liable to be grabbed by the scruff of the neck by the truant-catcher, sat at desks in a Victorian classroom and told to clean their nails and do their sums. They love it. Museum-goers these days like to live history as well as look at it.

Scholarship need not suffer. The Jorvik Centre boasts rich archaeological data. Manchester's Science and Industry Museum is no less educationally rigorous for allowing children to touch the exhibits. A whole room — the Experiment Centre — is devoted to allowing visitors to press buttons and watch the workings of magnetism, electricity and optics. Children will learn if they have fun. They will not learn when dragged through a lifeless museum.

No longer need museums consist of rows of Roman coins under glass, threatening uniformed guards and DO NOT TOUCH. Britain's thriving museums are far from turning the country into a theme park. History is a subject valuable in itself. More Britons, and tourists, are being educated about the past, are enjoying it and are carrying the experience through into the future than ever before. This is education every bit as important as takes place in classroom or college. Museums are a national achievement worth a boast.

## Fairer play for football on TV

From the Director of Programmes, Thames Television  
Sir, Mr Paul Fox's reply (July 3) to your leader on television's coverage of the World Cup (July 2) offers scant justification for inflicting six or seven peak-time clashes of virtually identical pictures of the same football matches over a period of 13 days.

Mr Fox cites the BBC's commitment to the World Cup competition. How, then, does he explain the curious policy during the first round of the finals of consigning much of the BBC's coverage to its minority channel, and even abandoning, in whole or in part, some of the matches assigned to the BBC under the alternation agreement made with ITV? ITV, by contrast, covered every match available to it live and complete.

Mr Fox also argues that the BBC has made a major long-term investment in coverage of England — yet, as part of the alternation agreement, the BBC allowed ITV exclusive coverage of one of England's three first-round matches, so as to avoid an intolerable level of duplication.

Why then, abandon this approach in the later rounds? The BBC rejected every second-round formula proposed by ITV, including two which would have allowed the BBC exclusive coverage of England v Belgium. So, duplicated pictures of that match became inevitable.

Then, mysteriously, coverage of Ireland also became a *sine qua non* of the BBC's existence: so two of the quarter-finals were duplicated. The BBC was offered a straight split of the semi-finals — no response. Or a split of the non-England semi-final with the third place play-off — again, no response.

The BBC's approach will cover England, ITV can do what it likes — is underlined by Mr Fox's further assertion that the BBC usually wins head-to-head encounters by a two-to-one margin. Given the inherent advantage the BBC enjoys of being able to offer the same pictures with no advertising breaks, perhaps what Mr Fox should really be asking himself is why up to 40 per cent of the football audience last weekend chose the ITV version?

The BBC's appetite for sporting events is legendary, and its pride in its sports department understandable. But as it struggles this week to digest a surfeit of exclusive cricket, motor-racing and tennis (no room for Henley these days, Wimbledon please note), perhaps the BBC may conclude, in its own interests as well as the public's, that it should swallow its pride before it chokes on it, and alternate coverage of non-exclusive events such as the World Cup with its fellow public service broadcaster, ITV.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID ELSTEIN,  
Director of Programmes,  
Thames Television,  
306-316 Euston Road, NW1,  
July 4.

From Mr D. A. Thompson  
Sir, Despite Mr Fox's protestations there can be no justification for the duplication of Saturday evening's football match. The game was between two foreign teams, and the BBC has no public service obligation to the Republic of Ireland.

Yours faithfully,  
D. A. THOMPSON,  
High Biches, 21 Wood Ride,  
Pettis Wood, Kent.

## In abundance

From Mr P. J. S. Sturges  
Sir, On my way to my office this morning, the doorsteps of the West End appear to be piled high with copies of Yellow Pages directories. My own office has received eight copies (because we have eight telephone lines); seven of them are totally superfluous.

Could British Telecom not save some trees (and a fortune) by merely asking their subscribers how many copies they require?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER J. S. STURGES,  
Boyce Evans & Sheppard,  
30 Queen Anne Street, W1,  
June 21.

## Dog registration

From the Chief Executive of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Sir, Your report, "Plan to register dogs may go ahead" (July 2), implies that local authorities could resort having to operate such a scheme because of the costs involved. This misses the point. One of the selling points of a registration scheme is that not only could it be set up on a self-financing basis, it could also generate the extra funding needed to pay for dog wardens.

The £40 million annual cost quoted in your report with a charge of about £15 per dog is based on research done by the London School of Economics last year. The figure covers the cost of initial registration, maintenance of the system, and a dog warden service. With a dog population of 7.4 million in the UK it doesn't take a mathematician to calculate that a registration scheme could actually boost rather than drain local authority funds.

Far from complaining, most hard-pressed local authorities would welcome a scheme which gives them the resources they need to discharge their responsibilities. The major drawback of all the Government's proposals to date is that they place new duties on local authorities without providing the

## Power struggles in health service

From Lord Butterfield

Sir, Sadly, the tone of your leader, "A healthier service" (June 30), is likely to perpetuate the longstanding frictions between the medical professions and the managers in the new-style NHS. We British usually blame "the other side" for any shortcomings of performance.

Twenty years' service on area and regional health boards and authorities has shown me such groups are prone to blame the "consultants" or "general practitioners" for things going wrong. Similarly, over 30 years on medical staff councils in London, Nottingham and here in Cambridge have provided countless examples of doctors blaming "the administrators" when there have been difficulties.

This cold war must stop. It is over 20 years since Mancunian Professor Reg Revans joined with us at Guy's to study 12 London hospitals. It later emerged, from an evaluation of this study by an American, George Wieland, that those hospitals where we judged the medical administrators, the (long-lost) matron and the chairman of the medical staff got on well together personally and learned how to understand each other's difficulties and help each other were in fact the most efficient institutions, with the highest through-puts of cases.

Surely this approach must be right, especially in medical organisations where the prime impulse ought to be to help people, not to make profits — that is why so many of us welcome the dropping of the phrase "internal market" and its replacement by phrases like "joint resource pricing and planning".

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,  
39 Clarendon Street,  
Cambridge,  
June 30.

## From Dr Stephen Golding

Sir, Your leading article on NHS reform stated that one objective was to end the vested interests of consultants and their domination over hospital managers. I doubt if many of my colleagues recognised the present state of the NHS from your description.

Over the years of service cuts imposed by management in the face of financial stringency many doctors have made good, out of their own commitment, the deficiencies which have opened up in the service.

One example: on a recent Friday I followed my usual full day with an evening seeing pa-

tients on a mobile scanning system hired out of hours because we do not have the facility locally. I finished the day at 1 a.m. by escorting the last patient to another hospital because there was no one else to do so.

I had been at work for 17 hours, without a break for meals, and a full briefcase of my administrative work went home with me. It was a particularly heavy day, but many could tell similar stories. Are these the cosy "vested interests" we are supposed to be anxious to defend? My view of NHS reform — which I strongly support — is that it gives doctors and managers a joint role in ensuring resources are allocated according to the needs of the clinical service and not by dictate from above. But do not suppose our funding difficulties will disappear; they can only become more obvious.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN GOLDING  
(Consultant radiologist),  
39 Appleford Drive,  
Abingdon,  
Oxfordshire,  
July 2.

## From the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir, Hospital consultants should not be blamed selectively for the difficulties experienced by the NHS during the last decade. These have been due much more to a combination of weak management and chronic underfunding than to "doctors protecting their vested interest", as alleged in your leading article.

You are, however, correct in implying that it is the commercialisation of the NHS by the creation of an artificial internal market, and the effect that this is likely to have on the spirit of service which is at the heart of our profession, that concerns us most.

This does not mean that we do not welcome those measures in the new Act which are directed at extending medical audit, improving managerial efficiency and increasing professional accountability. But the information and accounting systems on which these and the creation of an internal market depend are going to be very costly and will inevitably divert much-needed resources from the clinical care of patients unless considerably more funding is provided than is currently envisaged.

Yours faithfully,  
TERENCE ENGLISH, President,  
The Royal College of Surgeons of England,  
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2,  
July 2.

## Community care

From Mr Alan B. Lazarus

Sir, I fear that failure to ring-fence funds for the mentally ill (leading article, June 29) will allow local authorities to use that money for non-essential services, with the hospital closure programme proceeding apace.

Instead of closure, many should be upgraded and improved to provide the basic human care and treatment that the mentally ill deserve. In my experience adequate community care is available in very few areas.

Very few areas that patients in mental hospitals are deprived of dignity, respect and stimulation. My experience, as a father of a daughter suffering from chronic schizophrenia, reflects the completely opposite view; but all too frequently hospital care and treatment have been refused because of the closure programme.

My daughter has received wonderful care and treatment as a hospital in-patient over the last two years, as a result of which she may be rehabilitated.

But there are no facilities in the community in the North West Thames Regional Health Authority which would provide round the clock, adequately trained professional staff to enable such rehabilitation to take place.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN B. LAZARUS (Member, medico-legal committee, National Schizophrenia Fellowship),  
William Foux & Co. (solicitors),  
176 Old Brompton Road, SW5,  
June 29.

## From the President, Association of Directors of Social Services

Sir, Your leader misses the point. The reason why directors of social services (and others) have argued so vociferously for ring-fencing is not that, in normal circumstances, they dispute that local government should take responsibility for determining its own priorities. The reality at present is that this is just not possible. Government policy — most acutely demonstrated in poll-tax capping — has so shackled them that the freedom from the centre you so desire is a mirage.

Social services departments have at the most experienced growth of 1 or 2 per cent per annum; many have suffered cuts. Yet they are expected to take over responsibility for a programme hitherto funded from a central social security budget which the Government has permitted to rise, presumably in response to identified need, by at least 20 per cent per year, though it is understandably coy about releasing accurate figures.

Ring-fencing or not, without new money community care threatens to be a mirage. The real consequence will be the continued suffering of a large silent minority of human need and their carers, not the occasional horror story in the media with which you rather cynically suggest we have to learn to live.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN REA PRICE (President, Association of Directors of Social Services),  
London Borough of Islington,  
5/6 Highbury Crescent, N5.

Furthermore, the irresponsible will evade the fee. It is noteworthy that despite the efforts of the police and traffic wardens, £113 million of road fund licences were evaded last year. Evasion of the dog registration scheme will place the cost on the responsible owners who do not need registration.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. MACDOUGALL, Chairman,  
The Kennel Club,  
1 Clarges Street,  
Piccadilly, W1,  
July 2.

## Maths puzzle

From Mr Colin Dixon

Sir, Higher-level GCSE mathematics candidates were asked to calculate the speed of an Olympic 1,500-metre runner, having been given his time of 3 minutes 35 seconds. A considerable number of answers were of the order of 0.014 metres/second and 714 metres/second (Mach 2+). Have children at the age of 16 years really got no feeling at all of size and number? Incidentally, such skills are described as level 8 (approximately 15 years of age) in the National Curriculum.

Yours etc.,  
COLIN DIXON,  
Whitley Bay High School,  
Dunelm,  
Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear.

## Welsh fears of radar intrusion

From Mr Gwynfor Evans

Sir, There is agreement in Wales that the country's most sacred place is St David's Cathedral and its immediate vicinity. David established his monastery at Glynrhosin in the 6th century, and St David's is the most famous cradle of Welsh Christianity. For a thousand years two pilgrimages there were considered the equivalent of one to Rome.

It is within a mile or two of St David's Cathedral that the British and American governments have recently agreed to construct a hideous over-the-horizon radar base.

St David's was selected from 166 sites considered in the United Kingdom. This monstrous throw-back to cold-war aggression, planned when the Warsaw Pact was still intact, will have, extending for half a mile, 35 aerials, 16 of them 135 ft high.

Locating this installation on the pilgrim's way, so close to St David's Cathedral, in the midst of the beauty of the Pembrokeshire National Park, would be an outrageous act of sacrilege.

Yours truly,  
GWYNFOR EVANS  
(Honorary President,  
Plaid Cymru),  
Talar Wen,  
Pencarreg,  
Llanbydder, Dyfed,  
June 29.

## Teaching languages

From Mr Lionel F. Cerny

Sir, HM Inspectors say that nearly half the modern-language lessons in the 25 schools they visited last year were "less than satisfactory" (leading article, June 27). How many teachers were gearing their lessons to pupils who were less than satisfactory? After all, teachers, who see their pupils every day, know them far better than any inspector, who sees them for a fortnight at the most.

I spent four years in France and then taught French and German in state secondary schools for 23 years. Many French families speak the equivalent of housing-estate English, and I have seen English children return from holidays with French families hating the language, the food, and everything connected with France and the French. If we really want to compete with our industrial and economic rivals, we shall have to emulate them in the sphere of education and reintroduce selective schooling.

Yours faithfully,  
LIONEL F. CERNY,  
15 Humberland Avenue,  
Hull, Humberside,  
June 27.

## From Dr T. H. Hughes-Davies

Sir, We need to start at five — too young for laboratories or immersion in a French family. Few teachers speak another language well. A generously funded exchange of teachers between every primary school here and in France, Germany, Italy, or Spain would be the most effective way of both increasing their number and stimulating their pupils.

Brussels might contribute to the cost, but in the meantime twinned towns might consider exchanging a teacher for a year rather than a football team for a weekend.

Yours sincerely,  
T. H. HUGHES-DAVIES,  
Breamore Marsh,  
Fordingbridge,  
Hampshire,  
June 28.

## Drama awards

From the Executive Director of the Royal National Theatre

Sir, Commenting on the fact that the "national company" had won an award at the 1990 Prudential Awards for the Arts, Sir Roy Strong was quoted (report, June 29) as saying: "The nationals are so beleaguered trying to survive they are finding it very difficult to make any great creative thrust."

To be considered for a Prudential Award you have to apply. The National did not apply nor did the RSC, which is one explanation as to why no "national company" was featured in the drama section and rather undermines Sir Roy's comments on the "national" arts scene.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID AUKIN,  
Executive Director,  
Royal National Theatre,  
South Bank, SE1,  
July 2.

## Sweat of the brow

From the Reverend David Wild

Sir, During my first curacy at Eastleigh in 1935 the Southern Railway works responded enthusiastically to my vicar's invitation to contribute to an industrial festival (letters, June 11, 22).

On the Sunday I addressed the congregation through the lowered window of a third-class carriage door propped against my stall while the vicar did the same through that of a first-class smoking carriage.

Over the years my story has been embellished by others with such pleasant fantasies as that of the verger blowing a whistle as an introit.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID WILD,  
Yard End, Carters Lane,  
Crowcombe, Taunton, Somerset.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number: (071) 782 5046.











## HEALTH

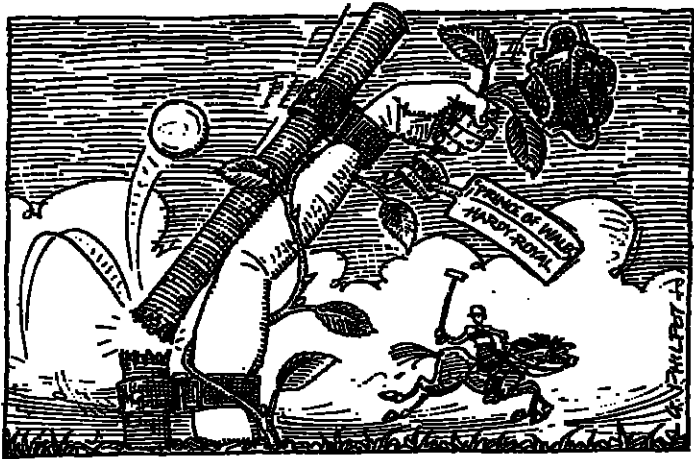
## MEDICAL BRIEFING Dr Thomas Stuttford

## Baring a royal arm

Fractures of the shaft of the humerus, the long bone in the upper arm which the Prince of Wales broke last week, usually heal well, but as the Prince needed surgery to realign and fix the pieces together it must be assumed that the break was a nasty one. His was a compound, comminuted fracture: compound because, according to press reports, his skin was broken, comminuted because it was not a clean break, but one in which the bone was shattered.

The humerus supplies support for important blood vessels and nerves as they run down the arm, rather in the same way as a garden post supports a delicate climber. If the post snaps off in a gale, the climbers may be torn and die; likewise, when the humerus is broken the nerves and arteries may be damaged, with disastrous results for the muscles in the forearm and hand which they are supplying.

Particularly vulnerable is the brachial artery, which can be severed at the time of the injury, or later damaged by the jagged ends of bone fragments before



the fracture has been reduced and fixed. Fractures of the arm can give rise to a particularly disabling complication if the artery goes into prolonged spasm, even though it may have been no more than bruised at the time of fracture. The effects of occlusion of the arterial supply to the muscles, and to the nerves which supply them, vary, but in severe cases the strong muscles of the forearm can become replaced by fibrous tissue; this later contracts, and as it does so distorts and paralyses the finger and wrist joints, to produce a claw-like deformity known as Volkmann's ischaemic contracture.

The nerves which run close to the bone are also vulnerable; tearing them can cause other distinctive patterns of weakness. Wound infection is always dreaded in compound fractures,

but is now usually overcome by early surgery and the liberal use of antibiotics. If organisms do become enmeshed in bone they are hard to dislodge, and a chronic osteomyelitis, with a chronically discharging wound may be the sequel.

Possible later complications include avascular necrosis, in which a piece of the fractured bone is left with an inadequate blood supply, so that it later crumbles; or non-union, in which the bone fragments fail to knit together.

With so many possible complications, any of which could have ended the Prince's polo-playing days, the surprise is not that he spent three nights in hospital, but that he was out so soon. It says much for his determination, and for the surgeon's skill.

## Pathology of the sausage

There is some good news for supporters of the English sausage who were dismayed by reports last week that the European Community considered it quite as unattractive, and just about as dangerous, as English football fans.

Dr Andrew Boon, at present a lecturer in pathology at Birmingham University, is a man who enjoys nothing more than sausages for breakfast, but had recently been concerned in case they contained BSE-carrying brain or spinal cord tissue. He determined to apply a pathologist's skills to analyse three samples of sausage, two bought from supermarket chains, one from his local butcher. He subjected them to the same histomorphometric and immunohistochemical studies that he would have applied if they had been specimens not from the grocers, but from the operating theatre or any post mortem material which had been sent for analysis. Glial fibrillary acidic protein, a reliable marker for cells from the central nervous system, was

absent from all the pathologist's sausages, showing that they contained no brains from young stock under six months, and hence exempt from the regulations, nor meat which had been contaminated in the abattoir.

The *Lancet*, commenting on Dr Boon's research, which had been originally reported in the *Journal of Clinical Pathology*, suggested that although sausage gourmands may be reassured about BSE, they should still beware, as all Dr Boon's sausages contained a much higher proportion of fat than is generally

realised. Dr Boon, who is moving to St James's Hospital, Leeds, says that when he has settled in he may find time from his studies on cervical cancer to investigate sausages further, for there are other tests which would show if any of the cattle's reticulo-endothelial system, the other tissue favoured by the BSE infective agent, is in the sausage.

"Before the BSE scare I have found pieces of meat in my sausages which look suspiciously like spleen," he says. "It would be nice to know that it is no longer included."

## Fish fingers

A few years ago no trendy health centre was complete without a fish tank designed to amuse bored children and soothe the nerves of anxious adults. Little did the patients realise that the staff who tended the fish risked a rare, but very unpleasant, skin disease — fish tank granuloma.

A recent report in the *BMJ* by four Bristol doctors warns that fish fanciers risk catching fish tuberculosis. In the fish the

organism, *Mycobacterium marinum*, causes a prolonged wasting disease and death; in the humans who handle the diseased fish, dip their hands in water in which they have been swimming, or even clean out the tanks, the disease may manifest itself rather less dramatically as a chronic pustulous sore on the hands or fingers. These sores may last many months, can be multiple, and can penetrate the tendon sheaths to cause tenosynovitis. Treatment is with Septin (minocycline), or anti-tuberculosis drugs. Prevention can be achieved by wearing rubber gloves.

## Is the banana the fruit of victory?

Martina Navratilova is said to swear by them and other stars are banana bingeing, but do they really put zip into sport?

Heather Kirby investigates

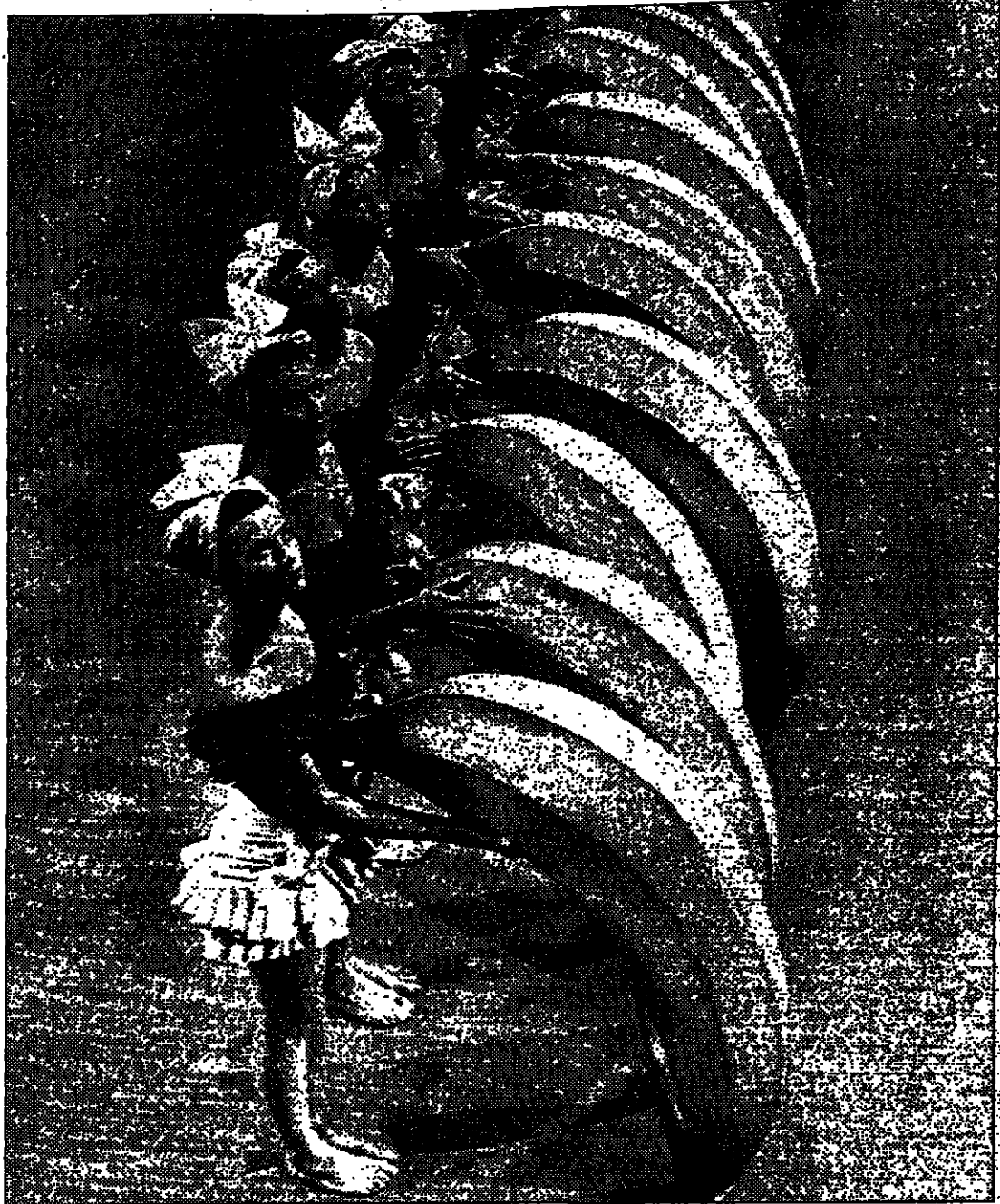
Wimbledon's tennis stars are going bananas over bananas. They already know that the tropical fruits give them instant energy, but the rumour that Martina Navratilova tucks into quantities of them before she goes on court is enough endorsement to make bananas this year's secret weapon.

Every day, 70lb of bananas are delivered to the competitors' restaurant — about 300 individual fruit. The attraction is the high sugar content, which varies with the ripeness of the banana. A green fruit will have only half the sugar of a really ripe one (10g per 100g, compared with 20g). As well as being high in simple sugar, bananas contain complex sugars, which produce a naturally delayed release mechanism, making them particularly useful for athletes who need energy over a long period. Cyclists have been addicted to them for years.

An unpeeled banana weighing 100g is made up of 79 calories, 19g carbohydrate, 3½g fibre, 1g protein, 0.3g fat, 350mg potassium, 200mcg carotene and a trace of vitamin A. The carbohydrate, in the form of sucrose (ordinary sugar), is converted to glucose and absorbed. According to Dr David Conning, the director general of the British Nutrition Foundation, the energy supply from a glucose drink would be absorbed in about 20 to 30 minutes, whereas that from the banana would take 45 to 60 minutes.

Compared with other fruits, such as apples, oranges or pears, bananas are easy to chew, easy to digest — they lie less heavily on the stomach but give you the impression of being full — they taste pleasant and they are hermetically sealed.

Dr Lawrence Swan, the marketing director of Fyffes, could scarcely believe his luck when he heard the news from Wimbledon. At his office in Dublin, he said: "Some companies spend thousands of pounds to get the stars to endorse their products and we are getting it all free — but that is



Banana drama: a scene from the Carmen Miranda film *The Girls He Left Behind*, in 1943

because bananas are such a superlative product. The fact that they are not junk food, don't come in a plastic wrapper which could be blown about the court, and that they stave off the pangs of hunger which players must get, are among their many attractions.

"Also, bananas have a very high potassium level, three times as high as any other fruit. We need a salt balance in our bodies and although we come across a lot of sources of sodium salt, in everyday cooking for instance, potassium salt is a little more rare. Bananas are often prescribed for nervous disorders, for people with high blood pressure and for older people because the potassium content is good for them."

Pop stars appear to share with athletes a conviction that one particular food is going to hype their performance. Cliff Richard is said to have sworn by ginseng for years and, considering his boyish looks, you could argue that it works. Madonna is said to eat a lot of avocados.

The idea that you can eat your way to victory was popularised by Dr Robert Hase, a clinical nutritionist and athlete whose advice helped bring Ms Navratilova to peak performance in 1982. In his book *Eat To Win*, published by Viking in Britain in 1985, he argued that the traditional "balanced" diet contained too much protein and far too little carbohydrate for athletes and other sportsmen.

In Britain, research into the effects of diet on performance is being carried out at Loughborough University. Professor Clyde Williams says there is clear evidence of a link between the two. "The strongest link is between the carbohydrate content of a diet and endurance performance, such as marathon running or hill walking."

If you put individuals on a high carbohydrate diet about three days before competition, their endurance performance will be significantly improved."

Professor Williams says that carbohydrate intake is also important in what he calls stop-start sports, such as football, hockey, rugby or tennis. "For these types of sport, the aim is to reduce training and to increase the level of carbohydrate about three days before the competition or match. How this is done is up to the individual, but you could eat extra bread, potatoes, rice or pasta. Then, no later than three hours before the event, you should eat a high carbohydrate meal."

"They are easy to chew, easy to digest, they taste pleasant and are sealed hermetically"

During the event, he adds, it is important to drink when you can both to top up with glucose and to replace fluid lost by sweating. "If an event is going on for a long time — such as a hard-fought tennis match — it is also an idea to top up carbohydrate levels by eating something such as bananas."

Professor Williams stresses that a high carbohydrate diet both improves performance during competition and enables athletes to train hard. Researchers are now trying to establish whether diet also helps speed recovery after competition.

"The Committee on Medical

Aspects of Food (COMA) recommendations for a healthy diet for the population as a whole are based on 50 per cent carbohydrate, 35 per cent fat and 15 per cent protein. For anyone training for competition, I would suggest that should be 55 per cent carbohydrate, 30 per cent fat and 15 per cent protein. Just before competition you would change that to 70 per cent carbohydrate and reduce the protein. In fact, if you decrease your protein intake the carbohydrate intake usually takes care of itself because you feel hungry."

The professor says that this advice holds good for anyone contemplating any form of physical activity — even a heavy bout of gardening or DIY.

What about the sedentary types who take little exercise of any kind — are there any foods to keep them fit? "If you are not doing anything at all, I suggest you follow the COMA guidelines — but reduce your total intake of food altogether."

Next month a team of psychologists at the Institute of Food Research at Reading will begin work on the effects of food on mood and emotion. "What we are going to try to do with the mood food project is take out the expectation effect and try to look for the true effects," says Dr Dick Shepherd. "Under controlled conditions we are going to see if we can get differences in moods and cognitive performance. You get a strong effect from a placebo: if people believe something is going to be good for them, they will make it good. If people happen to win a competition and think the reason is because they have eaten a banana, no way will they then try to win without eating one. Even if they lose, they will not blame the banana."

## Board of practitioners

Australia has the world's first clinic for surfing injuries

Next week, at Tavua in Fiji, a group of doctors with a penchant for surfing will meet for the annual conference of the Surfers Medical Association (SMA). Of 500 members from countries including Chile, France, Australia, South Africa and the United States, the 30 who will spend two weeks at Tavua will divide their time between daytime surfing and evening conference sessions. Subjects scheduled for discussion include skin cancer and first aid for surfers.

The largest contingent of doctors travelling to Fiji for the £500-a-week gathering will be from Australia, the most health-conscious of surfing nations. Among them will be Dr Simon Leslie, aged 38, a casualty and intensive care doctor and the president of the Australian chapter of the SMA, who also runs the first clinic set up specifically for surfers.

The Surf Medicine Clinic opened last October in the coastal town of Wollongong, south of Sydney, at the back of Byrne Brothers' surfboard shop and factory. The idea for the clinic emerged after Dr Leslie met shop owner David Byrne at the antenatal classes they attended while their wives were pregnant. "The general idea was to offer a service to people who thought it was too much hassle to go to the doctor," Mr Byrne says. "A lot of people

included a surfer who broke his neck and is now close to getting back in the water after only a few months of rehabilitation, and another who came in to pick up a medical kit for a trip to Bali."

"To start with I was seeing a lot of guys with skin cancer," Dr Leslie says. "Now I am giving travel advice to surfers going to places like Indonesia. I have designed a 20-piece medical kit for them to take with them."

Dr Leslie says he is willing to keep the clinic going for as long as patients want to come and see him, and Mr Byrne has set aside the room for as long as Dr Leslie wants it. So far the SMA has not endorsed Dr Leslie's initiative in Wollongong, but he hopes that after this month's conference in Fiji a network of similar surgeries can be opened worldwide.

JEREMY HART

ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL NEED YOUR HELP

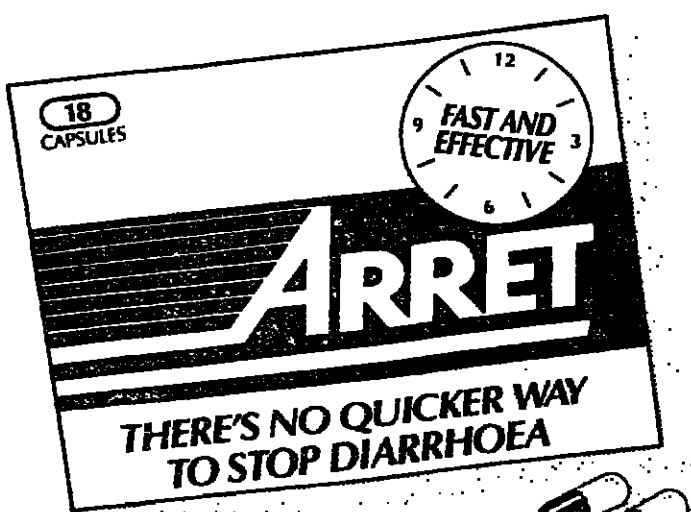
The British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation will use your LEGACY OR DONATION and their veterinary knowledge in the cause of animal welfare.

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ASK YOUR PHARMACIST



# Worm's eye view of a famous Victorian amour

Margaret Forster is the author of a first-rate biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The heroine of her new novel is the maid who came to look after the invalid poet two years before her secret marriage to Robert Browning, and who accompanied the eloping pair abroad. It is the story of "Wilson", and everything is seen through her eyes.

Everything that can be known about Wilson comes from Elizabeth Barrett Browning's letters; Forster has filled the story in from her informed imagination. It's a good idea, and the novel is nearly very good, but it's too long, and loses momentum. It has the leisurely pace and the bulk of a Victorian novel, and Margaret Forster's gifts of sharpness get lost in the undergrowth.

Wilson, who comes from Newcastle, is so timid and mouse-like that she keeps her eyes cast down and only understands half of what is going on. Modest and desperate to please, she does everything for her mistress, and soon becomes her pet. The only part of the house in Wimpole Street to come into full focus for her, and therefore for the reader, is Miss Elizabeth's room - curtained against the daylight, cluttered, unbearably overheated, with the suffering creature with great dark

**Victoria Glendinning on how they saw the Browning version below stairs**

**LADY'S MAID**  
By Margaret Forster  
Chatto & Windus, £13.95

eyes on the sofa racked by fits of coughing. Margaret Forster has lived with Elizabeth Barrett longer than she has lived with Wilson, and she evokes the hours spent in that claustrophobic room with mediumistic ease. This is surely how it was.

Even though a voice for Wilson is conjured up by having her write long letters, she is never so alive to the reader as is her mistress. The long early section becomes very nearly as boring as the sickroom routine. All dramatic incidents - the time Flush was stolen by dog-snatchers, or Mr Browning's long-anticipated first visit - are passed over in a few desultory phrases, as if the author was unwilling, yet, to change the tempo.

With the Brownings' marriage and elopement, Wilson comes

into her own. None of it could have happened without her organisation. The hours of sitting at the bedside have changed her. She has developed a taste for the speculative conversations into which her mistress draws her, and a dependence on her special, confidential position in the marriage. The dependence seems mutual. It is Wilson who sees Mrs Browning through her ghastly miscarriages and the birth of Pen. The bloody bedclothes and the servant's-eye view of marital intimacies make the novel not one for the squeamish, but it is material that Forster handles confidently. There are wonderful details - such as Wilson catching Mr Browning, whose devotion to his wife is never questioned, staring out of the window at the Casa Guidi with a look of utter boredom on his face. For all relationships are double-edged.

The best thing in the book, and the whole point of it, is Wilson's gradual realisation that the servant-mistress relationship is unfairly weighted. She ends up being nurse to Pen and maid to Mrs Browning. The Brownings pay her less than other lady's maids get, though she does so much more. When she brings up the subject of wages, Mrs Browning's caressing, intimate manner changes. She and her husband, cuddling on the sofa,



Margaret Forster losing her sharpness and immediacy in the lush undergrowth of a famous Victorian hothouse

are shocked and incredulous - does Wilson not realise that she is a member of their family, a friend rather than a servant? When they give her a rare holiday, they assume that she will take Pen with her; this is presented as a privilege, but Wilson sees through the hypocrisy. What Mrs Browning cannot tolerate is inconvenience. Wilson is, whatever they say, a

servant. Her own needs must never impinge on theirs. It is all right when she marries the handsome Italian manservant; Ferdinando too becomes one of the family. But her pregnancy is seen as a betrayal, and her beloved first baby has to be left with her sister in England. Mr Browning knows this is hard for her. "But you could not in all honesty,

Wilson, expect us to make that our first consideration?" If they need Ferdinando on their travels, he goes with them, and she stays behind; thus the marriage too must be sacrificed.

Wilson feels all the Brownings' pains as her own, but they do not feel the same towards her. When they finally set her up to run a boarding-house in Florence, it is

not for her sake but to secure, asylum and a keeper for their aged, crazy friend, the poet Landor. Yet after Mrs Browning's death the last thing Wilson wanted to do was "to examine the reality of her idolatry and discover she had wasted the best part of her life on it". Devotion is a trap, and like other virtues must be its own reward. Food for thought here.

The real world always seems a bit drab after a Ronald Frame novel. His characters parade in pre-war leopardskin-and-wool coats and fuchsia velvet toques through scenes furnished with leather upholstery, velvet drapes, stained glass lampshades, oversize chiffoniers, and lacquer cabinets. His settings - London, Surrey, Cumberland, Atlantic City, Australia, Hollywood - are recognisable through a clutter of topographic and architectural detail. Even his prose comes decked out in metaphoric finery.

In *Bluetie*, his latest long catalogue of exotica, it is as if the collective effects of the Victoria & Albert Museum have come to life in a treasure hunt of a narrative. The main showcase belongs to Catherine Hammond, born in Aquae Regis (Bath) in 1931, the only daughter of a mysterious marriage between a light-tipped ironware manufacturer and a laughing actress. We first see her flying to Arabia on the nursery Turkey rug, and later acting her part in the adult fairytale of Fifties London. Her life is shaped by an obsessive search for Maurice (cad? gold-digger? something worse?), the father of her illegitimate child.

This quest takes her from sparrow-gentility to Hollywood glitz - via Soho's Bluebird nightclub, a cathedral close in the Shires, northern repertory digs, a discreet brothel in a Surrey backwater, a Mayfair modelling agency, a political marriage in Kensington, Wednesdays of sex in the Savoy, New York's Washington Square, and Atlantic City's windswept piers - but she never quite leaves

## Life seen as just a display cabinet

**Sally Edworthy**

**BLUETIE**  
By Ronald Frame  
Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95

**CANT QUIT YOU, BABY**  
By Ellen Douglas  
Virago, £12.95

**LOVE AND DEATH ON LONG ISLAND**  
By Gilbert Adair  
Heinemann, £10.95

her museum confines. Each phase in her life is set up in an exhibition-room scenario, complete with period trappings.

Ronald Frame, however, is no authorial taxidermist. His story teams with comic-strip action: murder, madness, pools of blood, ghosts, incest, sightings, and much more sex than in his previous fiction. But, like the eponymous heroine of *Penelope's Hat*, his last novel, who remains elusive beneath a procession of millinery, Catherine - both clothes-horse and plot-horse - is kept at a remove, on display as it were, behind the glass of distancing, deflecting prose.

That is Frame's joke. All potential criticisms turn out to be the novel's themes. Catherine, through all her myriad identities, remains a mere silhouette - but aren't all humans in the dark about one another? The exhaustive action is more pantomime than real life - but then what is life, if not a play? One is

left admiring the inexhaustible display of crisp phrases ("drawing lockjaw voices" of Fifties society) and jokes (a ghost whose accommodation arrangements are "all up in the air"), but like the best museums, there is far too much to take in at once.

Story-spinning is also at the heart of Ellen Douglas's *Can't Quit You, Baby*, but it is the kind that does give full play to passion. Set in the Deep South, heavy with memories of slavery and civil war, this is the parallel tale of Cornelia - rich, white, and well-ordered - and Tweek, her black servant, who has faced violence and death at every turn. Together they work companionably in Cornelia's kitchen, rolling pastry, peeling figs, arranging flowers, while Tweek tells stories of her past.

But her potent tales fall on deaf ears. Cornelia is deaf in serenity and physically so, switched off to the world with an adjustable hearing aid. When things happen to jolt her - a son's unsuitable

marriage, her husband's death - she goes mad, and wakes up wanting to hear Tweek's tales of havoc and courage.

Too late, though. Tweek herself has fallen ill, her mind beyond the reach of speech. The resolution of this alternately barrowing and heartening story comes through song. As a refrain for black/white friendship, Tweek's line is "I love you, darlin', but I hate your treacherous lowdown ways"; as a tune for the two women as two wives, her theme is "I can't quit you, baby, but I got to put you down a little while" - but it is never as kitsch as that sounds.

The publication of *Love and Death on Long Island* during Wimbledon and World Cup week is a timely warning against hero-worship. A reclusive pedant in his mid-fifties walks into the wrong film by chance, *Hotpants College II*, and walks out harbouring desires for a teen actor called Ronnie Bostock. The idea of a man in NW3 who thinks of Latin rather than celluloid at the sight of the word video is a nice one, but there is nothing nice in what follows. This same man, whose own novels are called things like *The Gentrification of the Void*, becomes addicted to teen magazines for articles on his pin-up - 20 Facts Ya Didn't Know About Him! - and almost to pornography. Gilbert Adair, not afraid of "untouchable" subjects (his last novel dealt with incest), has hewn a tale about gripping obsession. Possibly it is a satire on latent homosexuality in the English novel; whatever, it leaves one decidedly queasy.

## Waspish Yankee studies

**Nicola Murphy**

**FELLOW PASSENGERS**  
By Louis Auchincloss  
Constable, £11.95

Louis Auchincloss's *Fellow Passengers* travel first class. All are members of the classiest club and the clubbiest class straight out of New York society's top drawer. This is not a block-busting, earth-moving, bond-breaking, X-rated tale of sex 'n' drugs 'n' business coups. It is a series of low-key, prose studies of the social milieu that surrounds the author himself: discreet, old-moneyed New England patrician families and their court of artists, lawyers, and confidants.

Auchincloss delineates the secrets, foibles, and ironies that lie just below the surface of genteel society. Instead of a conventional story, he gives us an exploration in each of these portraits of the inner motivation of great old men and good old maids; of the high priests and priestesses of the cultural and financial establishment; of the aspirers hoping to join the charmed inner circle, the bridge parties full of suits and no trumps.

The individual short stories become a novel by the rather tenuous linking presence of the narrator, Dan Ruggles: as a child, as a student at Yale, at University of Virginia law school, and finally as a moderately successful writer and professional lawyer on Wall Street. Each story is a learning experience for Dan himself. Each follows a pattern - the narrator's initial misreading of character, telegraphing an inevitable re-evaluation by both narrator and reader of the author's heroes.

Unfortunately Louis Auchincloss, graduate of Yale and of the University of Virginia law school, Wall Street lawyer and author of more than 40 books, is unconvincing when he feeds Dan a cheap gibe or self-important gesture in order to make the insight more telling, the journey more evident. Any writer whose fiction is so close to autobiography ought to be able to ensure that, at the very least, the central figure is credible. Dan, like his fellow passengers, is too often a puppet on the New York stage acting out his master's wise but all too overt parables.

## Saturday Review

### No time for inspiration

If Anthony Trollope had waited for his muse, he might have had to wait all his life. Peter Ackroyd assesses a new biography of this hard-working and prolific Victorian writer

### Plus

Anthony Quinton on the second volume of Richard Hoggart's autobiography, and John Grigg on a defence of the wartime conduct of King Leopold of the Belgians

## Professional foul most foul

### PAPERBACKS

**Woodrow Wyatt**

**THE WORLD CUP MURDER**

By Pelé  
with Herbert Resnicow  
No Exit Press, £3.99

**WORK FOR A MILLION**

By Eve Zaremba  
Virago Crime, £4.99

**THE MIDNIGHT CLUB**

By James Patterson  
Arrow Crime, £3.99

NEW YORK seems an improbable setting for a World Cup, yet it will be, four years after the one now ending in Italy. Pelé and an American writer, Herbert Resnicow, have centred their ingenious murder mystery in the middle of a World Cup staged in Brooklyn. The Pelé touches are presumably those that sing of soccer skills, and describe differing national approaches.

The USA, represented by a club side, the Booters, have made it to the final against East Germany. Just before the match, Gregor Ragusic, an ex-Yugoslav World Cup player, the unscrupulous owner of the club, is murdered. The story rattles on as fast as the 20-miles-an-hour wheel chair, developed and owned by a once athletic multi-millionaire from old money, immobilised from the waist down in an American football accident. As Commissioner of the US Soccer League, he is more certain that the US will win than Marc Burr, the US soccer columnist, who unravels who murders whom and how.

Also unusual to me is a lesbian private eye, tough and attractive to male and female, who sorts out the guilty in *Work for a Million*. Sonia Deerfield is some kind of a pop-singer with a rising career. Someone is after her with beastly telephone calls, which show that all her moves and even her conversations are known. Unpleasant accidents keep happening to her. Private eye Helen is happy to be hired to protect this beautiful lady, as the job entails sleeping in her apartment. She never misses a chance to mix pleasure with business. Eve Zaremba writes cleverly and elegantly. She parades her suspects with the right degree of tantalisation, and like every good private eye surrounded by violence Helen is triumphant at the close with an amorous bonus. Sadism, strange sex, revenge,

and psychopathic murder are the theme of *The Midnight Club*. There is so much of it that at first I thought I would be put off, but I became charmed by the smooth writing and excellent construction. Again a central figure, this time a New York police lieutenant, is crippled not once but twice. The villain, nicknamed the Grave Dancer, is organiser of a giant drug and assorted crime syndicate. He is a king of the underworld, while seeming civilised, respectable, and agreeable to an upper world of business and society. After arranging to have lieutenant Stefanovich almost murdered, he calls on his wife. Answering the bell she says, "Something happened to Stef?" "Yes, and now something is happening to you." A moment later she was dead from a muffled shotgun blast.

Back with the force, the lieutenant, his legs crippled, sets out in his wheelchair to get the Grave Dancer. The book never droops in any sense, though it is hard to believe that the main characters could sustain such hectic times, brutal treatment, and frequent near-deaths without blacking out completely, instead of merely

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Rose Tremain, *The Listener*

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## MUSEUMS

# When brass reaps its rewards

David Trippier, the heritage minister, yesterday presented the 18th National Heritage Museum of the Year Award to joint winners. Simon Tait reports

The prize for the National Heritage Museum of the Year, a modest £2,000, will do little to change the lives of this year's two winners, the Imperial War Museum and the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester. The kudos, however, is much greater and the 1990 title-holders find a value in the award which was not in the thoughts of Abbot Hall in Kendal, the first winner in 1973.

"It reinforces the interest of our sponsors and confirms their confidence in us," says Dr Patrick Greene, director of the Manchester museum since its 1983 opening. Greene has raised about £3 million in sponsorship to bring the huge site of the oldest railway station in the world at Castlefields to the state where, as the competition judges reported, "it includes enough sections to constitute almost a dozen separate museums".

The name, Museum of Science and Industry, is misleading; it has a vast social element. Tagging on to a school tour of the "Underground Manchester" element, which looks at the appalling sanitary conditions when cholera and typhoid were rife and how the city invented itself out of them, I heard the teacher ask what "contaminated" means. "It means mucky, miss," came the answer.

Where there's muck there's brass. But Manchester is mucky no longer, and beside the museum stands a placard, courtesy of the Manchester Development Corporation, which invites potential developers to build around the museum: they had better bring

their brass quickly because the once industrial desert is seeing new buildings rise almost daily.

Greene has kept up a momentum of one new development a year. Later this month, an astronaut and a cosmonaut will open the new "Out of this World" permanent exhibition (their air fares and hotels paid for by Manchester sponsors). His next project is "The Planet", rebuilding Robert Stevenson's 1830s locomotive, for which the British Engine Insurance company has provided half of the £60,000 costs. Then he has to find £8.5 million to restore the 1830s railway warehouse, the oldest in the world, to house his massive information technology exhibition.

Greene expects 300,000 visitors this year, 40 per cent of them children. Many will come for the "Experiment" hands-on science gallery, opened two years ago, which has won the museum a special BP prize for initiative.

Alan Borg has been head of the Imperial War Museum in London for about as long as Greene has been at Manchester. His task was greater than starting from scratch: he had to make an unattractive, outmoded collection with an archaic name into one worthy of the accolade "Museum of the Year". He succeeded on the basis of a slogan ("Part of your family's history") and an effective fund-raising campaign.

The first £23-million phase of the refurbishment of the old building, once the Bedlam lunatic asylum, was opened by the Queen a year ago, with two-thirds more space, a majestic central hall, an art gallery praised by critics and a



Alan Borg, Director of the Imperial War Museum, in the newly-added trench: "It's a relief to have both world wars done now."

recreation of a London street destroyed in the Blitz.

"The key element was simply to make people come, and the way to do it was to relate the material to their personality," says Dr Borg. "War is essentially about people." The central feature of his new first world war galleries, the trench, is not a military motif but a social one: you see Tommy writing home to his dad, the corporal trying to cheer up a rookie, the infantry officer in his homely dug-out telephoning convoluted instructions to the Royal Artillery, the squad trying not to panic as

they wait to go over the top.

"The museum is refreshing," said the judges, "in that it avoids the glorifications of war, has due mention of concentration camps and atrocities — and, most surprising, has a sculpture of a woman's body burnt by radiation in the main displays, not tucked away in the art galleries."

The urban Dr Borg is sanguine about the sponsorship battle. "It is part of being a director now. If I'd wanted to be an academic curator I wouldn't have applied for this job. It's a relief to have both world

Wars done now, but there's still a long way to go."

He has to find another £20 million for phase two, to be completed, he hopes, by the 50th anniversary of the end of the second world war. "The brief is to record 20th-century conflicts in which British or Commonwealth personnel have been involved, and since there is no conflict in which British or Commonwealth journalists, for instance, have not been involved since 1945, it leaves a wide scope." He wants to address the subject of terrorism, as well as tackle the problems of staff

accommodation, find more gallery space for art and create an education centre and temporary exhibition space.

The staff space problem has been solved by a "bequest" from the Property Services Agency of the nearby All Saints Hospital, once a psychiatric hospital and now the home of departments such as conservation and the archives. "It makes me the only museum director in charge of two former lunatic asylums. Funny thing, war."

Leading article, page 13

## BOOKS

## Purged of prejudice, a Noddy for our times

Joseph Connolly finds that an early hero of the toddling classes is preparing to make a comeback in the publishing world

The year was 1949. "Big-Ears the Brownie" was hurrying through the woods on his little red bicycle, when he suddenly bumped into somebody. That somebody was a stark-naked wooden doll (whom Big-Ears subsequently furnished with a name and a wardrobe) and so began Enid Blyton's best-known saga, that spanned 24 books over 15 years.

This autumn, the publisher, Macdonald, is putting £50,000 behind promoting a new edition of *Noddy* with re-originated illustrations which, along with the text, have been "updated to reflect the tastes of a modern readership". All this means is that the critics who have vilified Blyton over the decades, accusing her of racism and sexism, are finally to be appeased (the "readership" itself never voiced a complaint).

When *Noddy Goes to Toyland* made its debut 40 years ago, Enid Blyton, at 52, was quite simply the most prolific and successful children's writer ever. She had already published well over 300 books (the final tally at her death in 1968 amounting to twice this) and such series as *Mallory Towers*, *St Clare's*, *The Famous Five* and *The Secret Seven* had made her hugely popular with children and parents alike.

The *Noddy* books represented her first attempt at writing for a younger audience, and they proved instantly successful — not least with the concession merchants who, within two years, had *Noddy* and *Big-Ears* on everything from toothpaste to tableware. The visual appeal of the books, indeed, has often been put forward as the primary attraction. This is a reasonable assertion — it was the sight of the highly coloured and stylised artwork of a Dutchman called Harmen Van Der Beek that inspired Blyton to create

*Noddy* in the first place. (Beck illustrated the first seven books in three years, along with hundreds of *Noddy* strips for the *Evening Standard*, before he died in 1953.)

Throughout the 1950s, Blyton could do no wrong — each *Noddy* book outsold the last, and his hold on children remained as strong as that of his television rivals, *Andy Pandy* and *The Flowerpot Men*. Only towards the end of the decade and into the Sixties did rumblings of criticism begin, these soon rising to a deafening denunciation of Blyton and all her works on grounds of racism, sexism and snobbery (some also suggested that the books were too middle-class and not very well written).

Of course *Noddy* could be an insufferable fellow with his obsession for sixpences and his parping car, and it is true that gollywogs were quite often depicted as being rather naughty (as were monkeys and teddy bears) and that it was the girl who always made the sandwiches — but did all this amount to criminal charges? Apparently so — although the much publicised banning of *Noddy* from many public libraries has been overstated (they simply did not replace copies that had been read and loved to pieces, much to the bewildered vexation of their subscribers). Many bookshops, however, refused to stock the titles, and a *Noddy* book in a middle-class home was soon frowned upon.

Caroline Bishop of Macdonald, which is planning a print-run of 50,000 copies for each of the *Noddy* titles, says the publishers have attacked racism and sexism "in a big way. For instance, all the gollywogs have gone now. Mr Garage Golly has become Mr Sparks, a caucasian." What about the three gollys who mug *Noddy* and steal his car and his clothes? "We thought hard about that: they

are now goblins, who everyone knows are horrid," she says. "Also, in the illustrations, a computer has taken out a lot of the blonde dolls and a new illustrator has put in a more multi-racial mix. Black, yes — but not gollies. As to sexism, a little girl would have said, 'I'm frightened, will you look after me?'. Whereas now she'll say, 'I'm not frightened but I know you'll look after me anyway.' We take the criticisms very seriously."

The trouble is, the criticisms no longer seem to exist. Gill Moore, editor of *Child Education*, says: "I don't particularly like the *Noddy* books, but they do no lasting harm: in fact, they do quite a lot of good if they get children reading." Brough Gilring, head of the Children's Book Foundation, believes that a lot of the sexist and racist attitudes wash over children's heads, although he too does not warm to the tone of the books. "Of course they do no harm — children can handle it all. I liked the stuff in the Fifties. I think we all did, and anything that gets kids reading..."

Liz Gee, owner of The Children's Book Centre in Kensington, agrees: "They bring children to books, that's the point. I think *Noddy* is quite nice — I tend to recommend him. I sell a lot to Indian people and Arabs — he's very big in Kuwait."

And not just in Kuwait. The books have been translated into dozens of languages, among them French (where *Noddy* is known as *Oui Oui*), Catalan (*Nody*) and Icelandic (*Doddi*), and worldwide sales now approach 75 million. Only Britain seems to have had reservations in the past, but now we seem to be taking Enid Blyton's own view: "I never listen to any critic over the age of 12," she once said. Welcome back, Little *Noddy* — all seems to be forgiven at last.

## CRITIC'S CHOICE: LITERATURE

**ZABALAZA FESTIVAL:** *Parfume*. Mzwelike Mbuli is a poet and musician from Soweto, dubbed "The People's Poet". His indictments of South African apartheid, such as on his recent album, *Change is Pain*, are often performed with heavy, clattering percussive music. This is his first visit to Britain. Also appearing are poets Morakabe Seakgwana, Yusi Mahlasela and Lesego Rampokeng from the Transvaal region (tonight). Rap and Revolution. A discussion between Mzwelike Mbuli, Natal poet Victor Shingwenyana, Freddy Macha and Barolong Sebom about the significance of oral poetry during the struggle for freedom in South Africa (today).

**ICA, The Mall, London SW1** (071 930 6363), today, 1pm, £2, tonight, 8pm, £5 and £5, plus £1 membership.

**POETRY SOCIETY:** Sebastian Barker, Alan Brownjohn, John Cotton, Hilary Davies, Gavin Ewart, John Loveday and John Mole. A bumper benefit reading in aid of the Society. Gavin Ewart is proficient in most verse forms and can be very entertaining. His topical poems often ridicule the prevailing social conventions and political pretensions. Poetry Society, 21 Ears Court Square, London SW5 (071 373 7861), tonight, 7.30pm, £2.50 (£2), members £1.25.

**DEFIANT WOMEN:** An evening of poetry and songs, featuring the Dora Tamana Voices, celebrates how South African women have contributed to the long process of change. They are joined by the performance poets Joan Baker, Susan Mabie and Pat Ndlela. As part of the Zabalaza Festival of South African culture.

**Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6** (081-741 2251), tomorrow, 7.30pm, £5 and £4.50.

**ROGER MCGOUGH:** Here is a writer and broadcaster, popular with all ages, possessed of fine comic timing. A leading light among post-war performance poets, he will read from an always versatile repertoire. City of London Festival, St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, London EC3 (071-248 4280), Tues, 1.05pm, free.

**OUR FUTURE, THE EARTH:** A presentation by Derek Wall and Penny Kemp, co-authors of *A Green Manifesto* for the 1990s, and John Reader, whose *Man on Earth* presents both positive and negative aspects of human interactions with the environment. Watershed Media Centre, 1 Canons Road, Bristol (0272 276444), Tues, 7.30pm, £3 and £2.

CRIS CHEEK

## TELEVISION

## A candle for caring and cure

MICHAEL POWELL

THOUGH shamefully under-promoted and therefore oddly under-reviewed elsewhere, Jonathan Stedall's *Candle on the Hill* series — three new BBC 2 documentaries from Bristol on the Camphill Movement — has been a sharp and splendid reminder of television features at their best. Stedall is one of the producer-writers for whom the BBC might have been built. More than 20 years ago, he first began filming at a community in Scotland, founded by Austrian refugees in 1940 for revolutionary treatment of the mentally ill.

Inspired by Rudolf Steiner, the Camphill Project took faith as its root — the idea that children with different handicaps could help one another, guided by a staff of co-workers who live communally and without wages. To some extent this could be regarded as a Gordonstoun type of project: tough, resilient, outdoor self-help from a middle-European tradition imported into the British countryside by devout idealists.

But having made his first films there in the late Sixties, Stedall returned to Camphill to mark its 50th anniversary by looking at the way the movement has grown to encompass centres in Switzerland, Germany and America. All of them assume that the handicapped have as much to teach each other and us as we have to teach them. Underlying these new films, though, have been doubts about the current fashion for "normalisation", and the realisation that real integration with the mentally ill can only happen when the outside world is prepared to accept them on terms of social equality. "The candle on the hill", as Camphill's founder first called his project, is still a light but fluttering in the winds of thoughtless economic rationalisation.

In what could uncharitably be considered a pre-emptive bid for political popularity, the BBC has issued its guidelines to interviewers on how not to be jolly rude to bossy people who might find themselves in charge of its future economic health. Sadly, they have not seen fit to issue guidelines to arts interviewers on how not to be trendy, smug, pseudish or incomprehensible, as in the chattering *Late Show*.

Happily, however, an American ex-White House journalist called Bill Moyers has been selling off some old interview tapes to BBC 2 which have been lessons in intelligent, arts-oriented conversations of a kind for which, over here, you have to tune to Radio 3's *Third Ear*. Last night, Moyers was talking to David Puttnam, not about any specific new movie release or even about his Colombia resignation speech, which must by now be as famous as General MacArthur's departing words from the American army.

Instead, Moyers and Puttnam were looking at the moral responsibilities of Hollywood, with Puttnam convinced that middle-American virtues have been traduced and betrayed by producers on the west and east coasts. Moyers remained uneasily suspicious that even *Rambo* might have done some good for individuality and self-reliance.

Interrupted by no clips, informed by no currently fashionable urban ethic, this was simply a discussion of accountability in cinema. It was underlined by Puttnam's childhood memories of what American movies once tried to be about, and Moyers' uneasy admission that they have failed to recapture the high moral debating ground. Best of all was the moment in the conversation when Moyers suddenly realised that the Oliver North senate hearings were in fact *Mr Smith Goes to Washington*, except that Mr Smith has now become a patriotic crook instead of a backwoods idealist.

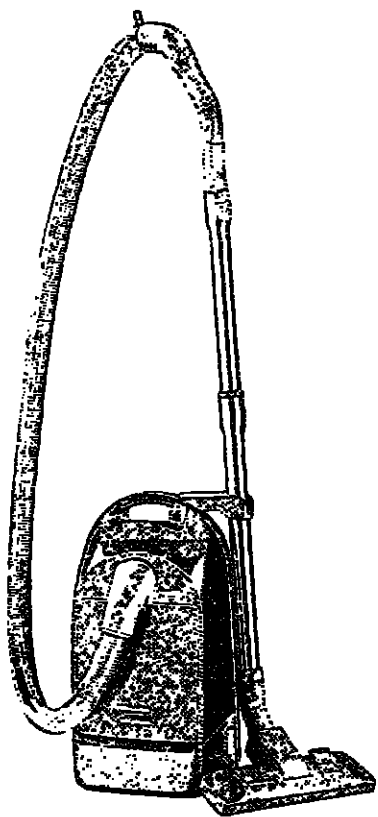
Although we still smugly tell ourselves that we do the best television arts programming in the world, you would be hard-pressed to find this conversation on any current British TV channel except as an import, such as its interrupted length, literacy and un-concern for currently adored production values. All signs of any producer at work on this conversation were mercifully absent, and Mr Moyers is his own editor.

SHERIDAN MORLEY



Back in favour with the critics: Noddy and Big-Ears go paddling at a non-sexist, non-racist beach

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# Cartoon cop with a dead, cold centre

David Robinson reviews this week's releases: Warren Beatty's *Dick Tracy*, plus *Tie Me Up, Tie Me Down*, *Reunion*, *Joe Versus the Volcano* and *Listen to Me*

With *Reds*, Warren Beatty, as director and star, embarked on his trilogy of American heroes. *Reds* celebrated John Reed, enthusiastic chronicler of the Russian Revolution. Beatty's planned biography of Howard Hughes is still to come; but the trilogy's second hero has arrived with *Dick Tracy* (PG, Odeon Leicester Square). The creation of the comic-strip illustrator Chester Gould, Dick Tracy first appeared in 1931, about the time that films such as *Public Enemy* and *Little Caesar* inaugurated the classic era of the gangster film. Like these films, *Dick Tracy*'s adventures reflected both a wave of public indignation against lawlessness that had gone practically unchecked in the decade since Prohibition, and a fascination with the new urban underworld.

Tracy and his faithful Tess Trueheart found themselves up against the worst bunch of gangsters imaginable. Their moral ugliness was reflected in their looks, which earned them nicknames like Pruneface, The Rodent, The Brow, Lips, Flattop and Mucus-face (who is absent from the screen version, happily perhaps). Beatty has gone to great pains to recapture the world of Dick Tracy. Richard Sylbert's design, with elaborate matte and miniature effects, recreates the comic-strip metropolis, with its skyscrapers, shadowy lamp-lit streets and no-man's-lands of warehouses and slums.

The imagery is inspired not just by comic-strip, but by gangster films, German Expressionist cinema and cartoons. The great cinematographer, Vittorio Storaro, has faithfully captured the simplified palette of unshaded colours. The make-up miraculously recreates the bizarre physiognomy of Gould's drawn grotesques. To translate the visual quality of comic-strip to the screen is an interesting exercise, and *Dick Tracy* achieves it with more success than *Batman*. (Earlier

*Dick Tracy* films and TV shows, between 1937 and 1951, did not attempt it, preferring to go for realism.) But it is easier to achieve the look of comic-strip than the dramatic style. The daily four-picture sequence generally presents a single incident, with the classic structure of "Aargh! Pow! Bam! and Ouch!" and a cliff-hanging final image, teasing on to next day's instalment. This dramatic method, along with the necessarily one-dimensional characters who people two-dimensional cartoons, does not readily transpose into the continuous narrative of a film. The team of Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr has not solved the problems. The film sags markedly when it gets into the plot; and the dialogue sadly fails to emulate the terse economy of comic-strip balloons.



Madonna, right, as the sultry torch singer Breathless Mahoney in Warren Beatty's *Dick Tracy*

That's enough cartoon heroes, pleads Geoff Brown. Hollywood should start making films for adults again

In 1912, at the age of 12, Dick Tracy's creator Chester Gould earned his first salary with an entry for a cinema exhibitors' contest - his home town of Pawnee, Oklahoma. The theme was the pulling power of films: young Chester drew a magnet, neatly labelled "movies", pulling a vast audience in its wake.

## Square-jawed bores

Gould's *Dick Tracy* - a tough-fisted, right-thinking, square-jawed cop - first saw the light of day in 1931, in the pages of the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Daily News* and other syndicated papers. The character's opening line was positively namby-pamby: "Good evening, Mr Trueheart, how's the delicatessen business this evening?"

Appearances proved deceptive. Tracy's adventures brought the guns and blood of the gangster era into the comic-strip world for the first time. Gould's visual style was broad and brutal, with liberal use of stark outlines and black shading. The villains masqueraded under grotesque features and colourful names - Mrs Pruneface, Flattop, Big Boy Caprice; but they could all be felled by a swift upper cut from Tracy's mighty fists or a jab from his impossible jaw.

Now they make fodder for video merchants: all four features are due to be released on cassette in Britain in mid-July. The viewers' best bet is *Dick Tracy vs. Gruesome*, blessed with Boris Karloff as the vicious wielder of a gas that freezes people in time.

Forty years on, former Hollywood values have been turned on their heads. Studios now pour piles of time, talent and resources into the kind of films that were once produced with little more than a shrug of the shoulders. Like many things in the new dispensa-

## Samurai celebrated with a left-wing tint

Mark Le Fanu on a relatively unknown Japanese director, now being featured at the NFT

There was a time, not so long ago, when Western knowledge of Japanese cinema directors was limited to Kurosawa, Ozu and perhaps Mizoguchi. If that has now changed, at any rate in Britain, some of the credit must lie with the pioneering programme policies of the National Film Theatre, which over the last decade has mounted complete seasons of lesser-known (yet, in their way, equally splendid) artists such as Goshu, Naruse, Kinoshita and Shimizu. During July, the NFT intends to add to this list by celebrating the work of Masaki Kobayashi.



A scene from *Power and Spectacle*, a film by Japanese director Masaki Kobayashi, whose work is being screened at the NFT before those of his family. This tragic pull between the two allegiances is, in fact, the trigger of the plot in both cases, and it allows the Western viewer to observe at close quarters something characteristic of the Japanese mentality: their deference to authority and their reluctance to take part in the least act of rebellion. Thus it is that when rebellion finally does emerge in these films, it erupts with a dramatic impact. Experiencing these movies for the first time is like experiencing some lost art of tragedy, before art and religion had become separated. Walter Benjamin famously claimed that the theatre "had forgotten that it could ever be terrible". Perhaps the theatre has - but not, if we are to believe our eyes, the cinema. Although it sounds like a dubious honour, Kobayashi is also known for directing one of the longest films ever made - at nine and a-half hours, about as long as

### CRITIC'S CHOICE: VIDEO

A weekly selection of films recently released on video. The year refers to the date of first release, or in the case of television films, of first broadcast.

**ANNA KARENINA** (Warner, PG): Vivien Leigh in the 1948 Korda version of Tolstoy's classic. A plush production, but the central triangle is trivialised, and Kieron Moore makes a lumphish Count Vronsky.

**BACK TO THE FUTURE PART II** (CIC, PG): With Michael J. Fox (already too old for teenage roles), and the frenzied Christopher Lloyd, zipping to-and-fro through the time spectrum 1989.

**BILL AND TED'S EXCELLENT ADVENTURE** (Castle, PG): Silly, dishevelled but amiable teen-comedy, helped along by engaging performances from Keanu Reeves and Alex Winter as woolly-headed teenagers, boning-up on history with the aid of time-travelling. 1990.

**CROSS CREEK** (Warner, U): Martin Ritt's lusciously photographed and unlikely biography of American writer Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings (author of *The Yearling*). Mary Steenburgen tries to

make the heroine live, but the com is simply piled too high. 1983.

**THE DELINQUENTS** (Warner, 15): Kyle Minogue's first foray at cinema - a routine story of delinquent teenagers in the Fifties, daintily handled to prevent shocking the star's young fans. With Charlie Schlatter. 1989.

**IN COUNTRY** (Warner, 15): Over-earnest problem-piece mingling the stones of a country girl coming of age (Emily Lloyd, cooing splendidly) and her uncle (Bruce Willis) - a Vietnam veteran struggling with nightmare memories. 1989.

**MANHUNTER** (CBS/Fox, 18): Forceful and stylish cops-and-robbers tale from the creator of *Miami Vice*, Michael Mann, with William Petersen as an FBI agent. 1988.

**TWO MOON JUNCTION** (CBS/Fox, 18): Hideously ponderous drama of sexual obsession in Alabama, with unfortunate lead performances, but an interesting supporting cast (Kristy McNichol, Burl Ives). 1989.

**VIVA ZAPATA!** (CBS/Fox, PG): Marlon Brando as the Mexican revolutionary, directed by Elia Kazan, written by John Steinbeck. A handsome production, though lacking the feeling of fire that the material demands. 1952.

Geoff Brown

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# Holy banquet in disarray

## FESTIVAL

### Sunsets and Glories West Yorkshire Playhouse, Leeds

IN *The Bewitched* the setting was Spain during the Inquisition; in *Red Roses* 14th-century France ruined by plague; in *Tar*, the Russia of Ivan the Terrible; and in his latest play, medieval Italy during a crisis in the Church. Once again, Peter Barnes has reached into history and written a big, awkward play attacking authority and authoritarianism. Whatever one may urge against his work, it certainly has an indefatigable consistency of theme and style.

This time he has found a potentially fascinating subject in the Vatican archives. In 1294 a quarrelsome Sacred College reached an uneasy compromise by elevating a hermit called Morrone, famed for his sanctity, to St Peter's Throne. It took five months for the cardinals to see that administration was not his forte. Celestine V, as he calls himself, renounced the Papacy, to be imprisoned by one successor and canonised by another.

As Barnes sees it, Celestine is the victim of prelates fearful for their privileges and power. He says things like "Christ washed his disciples' feet. We make him kiss ours". Cardinal Gaetani, later Boniface VIII, believes in the smack of strong, centralised government, and proves reassuringly despotic to his lackeys. "On pain of death or mutilation, go," he characteristically snarls. "Aren't you supposed to be spying for me?"

By some perverse inner mechanism, people are drawn to goodness and freedom, yet actually tilt towards the tried and tyrannical; or so Barnes believes. The trouble comes with the way he

has formulated this despairing credo. He simultaneously loathes the powerful and despises them as absurd. He wants soberly to denounce them, and to send them up.

It would take a remarkable dramatist to achieve both at once. *Sunsets and Glories*, like other of Barnes's plays, veers between a earnest passion and a heavy facetiousness, each tending to cancel the other. His basic seriousness is not in doubt. Solemn sentiments abound; the language becomes overblown. By the end, even the Pope who has ousted Morrone is mourning lost Edens and human intransigence — "Do you hear us, God, do you hear us?"

Yet the evening opens in Monty Python style, with a giant golden foot descending from the flies to squash Celestine's predecessor. The king and queen of Naples prance round the stage, she prodding him to still more childish displays of stillness with yelps of "Don't forget you're a king, turn-head." Elijah, who appears in a vision, inexplicably delivers himself of the one-liner, "Moses and his burning bush — he can't even light a fire!" Even the unworried hermit is genially greeted by a disciple with "You've been crucifying yourself again, haven't you?"

Partly as a result, it is difficult to regard Morrone as the spiritual model and marker he needs to be if the play is to work. Freddie Jones, that specialist in the downbeat and down-trodden, certainly captures his humility. He is bedraggled, meek and rather sweet; a friendly mongrel who has wandered into Crufts. Yet it is hard to care very much about his fate — or indeed about that of Marius Goring, Jimmy Logan or anyone else in the mostly admirable cast that Stuart Burge has assembled.

It is not just that Barnes's tone is so uncertain. It is that the charac-



Papal scandal: Freddie Jones in *Sunsets and Glories*

ters finally matter to him only as illustrations of his theme. When Logan's Gaetani switches from rage at Morrone to love for him, and back again, he is less a person in emotional disarray than an idea being manipulated. Indeed, that

may be the root reason why the evening, ambitious though it is, seems so unsatisfactory. It is like eating one's way through a huge banquet — and finding oneself stuffed with hot air.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

## THEATRE

### 70. Girls, 70 Chichester

IN A perfect world, the only shows to survive till opening night would be those that are excellent from top to tapping toe. Book, music and lyrics, performances and production would triumph together and leave us breathless with delight.

This musical by Kander and Ebb, the partnership still best known for *Cabaret*, is not such a show, but nor is this a perfect world. So while the book — old staggers turning to crime to save their beloved home — is undeniably flimsy, and the lyrics and musical craft are at times absurdly

old-fashioned, there is a good-humoured relish in just that absurdity that starts winning through.

The nine old folks who line up on either side of Dora Bryan for mug shots at the beginning can probably boast a combined age of 700 years. Certainly it makes a change to see. Instead of a chorus line of bright young hoofers, there are bright old hoofers hoofing, and almost every number is designed to suggest how perky old folks are.

They may ruefully sing "I can't do that any more", but inevitably they proceed to show they are still up to making a fair stab at it, whether this is high kicking or, rather anxiously, roller-skating across the stage.

When Dora Bryan does the splits, and not even at the climax of the number, the house breaks

into cheers: her expression artfully suggests it might be a risky venture but so trim is her figure I would not be surprised if she does splits every morning before breakfast.

The book was once a play by Peter Coke called *Breach of Spring*, and Athene Seyler led a gang of gentilefolk stealing furs. The furs have gone from this version, which is a pity because emerging from a cold storage vault dressed in musquash is somehow classier than raiding Bloomingdale for cocktail frocks.

The gentilefolk have become ex-theatricals too, or so they say, though the evidence provided for this is pretty meagre. Their raiding excursions are baldly shown and the most successful area of Paul Kerryson's production.

What often redeems even these episodes is a moment of tongue-

in-cheek theatricality. "How many times," they ask, "have you heard a singer sing 'It's good to be back on old Broadway'?" A million times, of course, and at once they sing us another.

One number is entirely superfluous with a chorus of "abba-dabba-dabba" that betrays the music's date, circa 1970. Kander's music is sprightly enough, with some fetching squeaks from a muted trumpet. Pip Hinton and Joan Savage enjoy the best of the supporting roles, though none of the parts rises above the quality of a revue turn. And this is probably the way to respond to the show: a revival of an old-time revue leading up to Dora Bryan's apotheosis, waggish as ever, carrying a song to positive thinking while lolling on a crescent moon.

JEREMY KINGSTON

## THEATRE

### Schubertiade Hohenems, Austria

THERE never was a convincing reason why Europe's annual Schubertiade should be held in the little village of Hohenems, tucked under the mountains of the Vorarlberg in the valley of the Austrian Rhine. If any composer could lay claim to the place it should be Wagner: the original pages of the *Nibelungenlied* were found in the Renaissance palace which, in 1976, Hermann Tschögl decided would be ideal for Schubert Lieder and chamber music.

There is, however, a *Lindenbaum* growing by a spring and in front of a gateway. As an emblem of the composer with the name of Schubert, it also symbolises the inextricable identification of composer with place which has grown up in the last 15 years. The bonding is now well established in the minds of Eng-

lish audiences who, in ever-increasing numbers, flock to the annual gatherings.

The English connection has been largely fostered by a healthy two-way traffic with London's Wigmore Hall. The young Swiss baritone Oliver Widmer, for example, comes direct from Hohenems to make an eagerly awaited recital debut in London on July 18. A Hohenems recital is a coveted high spot in the career of any young artist. Widmer was propelled to his by the advocacy of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf who spotted him at the Hugo Wolf Competition in Stuttgart in 1989.

There was a freshness and fluency in his 24-year-old baritone which caught exactly the wide-eyed innocence of some of Schubert's short, four-lined strophic songs. Many more mature, self-conscious artists easily miss that. Olaf Bar is the classic example of a singer whose early appearance at the Schubertiade gave momentum to a career since propelled with indecent haste by the voracious record companies. The

inevitable bump has occurred: a phase of worrying vocal problems forced Bar to cancel his three-festival appearance this year. For the first, Margaret Price took over. She was in her most expansive and confident mood for this recital of Mendelssohn and Schumann's *Liederkreis*.

Vowels were cool and fragrant for Schumann's moonlit night; physical movement and the stillness of emotional mesmerism fused together "In der Fremde"; and the voice rang out full and clear in the final conjuring of a spring night. Price rarely sings like this in London. Indeed, both she and the tenor Peter Schreier rarely sing in London at all, and Schreier's own recital with Andreas Schriefel was a sharp reminder of the fact. A Schreier recital is more like a poetry reading, so intimate and intense is his rapport with the audience, the word and the music in which the text is distilled. To hear him breathe out "Sei mir gegnüst" in an unbroken arch of half-voice and then pit his wits against the winged accompanist

of Schiff in "Der Musensohn" was to hear two sons of the muses in one rare moment.

The Berg Quartet are establishing something of a residency at the Schubertiade and have graduated from the tiny wood-paneled castle hall to the larger Konservatoriumsaal in neighbouring Feldkirch. Such a move is sentimentally regretted, but the opportunity for a wider audience to hear playing of the extraordinary freedom and refinement which they showed in Dvořák and Smetana should not be missed.

They will be back again next year, when the entire festival switches to Feldkirch while the castle at Hohenems is renovated. Nikolaus Hamoncourt, who conducted a typically and rigorously re-homophonic series of Beethoven symphonies with the Chamber Orchestra of Europe, will not return in 1991. Too much of the Schubert budget, and I suspect too many of the preconceptions of the audience were eroded by his uncompromising challenge.

HILARY FINCH

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 22

**SOUTACHE** (b) A narrow, flat, ornamental braid of wool, silk, etc., usually worn upon fabrics in fanciful designs, especially from the Hungarian szaszak a pendant curl of hair: "When trimmings with gold or silver soutache, the Zouave is eminently graceful and coquettish."

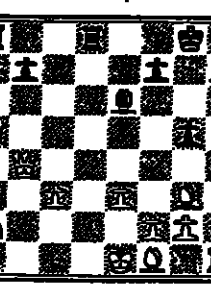
**RAMPICK** (a) A dead tree, or one decayed at the top, broken off, or partly buried; Drayton: "The night-crow sometimes, you might see, / Creaking to sit upon some Rumpick tree."

**CORYBANTIC** (c) Referring to wild, noisy dancing, from the Corymbantes, priests of Cybele, the Great Mother, Magna Mater, fertility goddess; Durrell: "Toby gazed on corybantic Cambridge carousers. Marzipan dolls bellying out from a gentle swaying motion to more animated movement, before dying down again."

**KOLO** (d) A Serbian dance performed in a circle, from the Serbo-Croatian for a wheel: "The kolo usually has many phases and very often works up from a gentle swaying motion to more animated movement, before dying down again."

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent



This position is from the game Suba (White) - Portisch (Black), Talskronika 1984. White's development is lacking, and his queen is attacked. The position is critical for White.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

### CONCERTS

ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH, 7.30 Downshire Players, Cond. Peter Allen. Program: "The Royal Opera House" by J. G. Goss.

### OPERA & BALLET

GLYNDORF FESTIVAL, 8.15. The London Philharmonic, 2.30. The Glyndor Festival, 2.30. The Glyndor Festival, 2.30.

### THEATRES

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, 7.30. The Royal Opera House, 7.30. The Royal Opera House, 7.30.

### NATIONAL BALLET

7.30. The National Ballet, 7.30. The National Ballet, 7.30.

### BALLET THEATRE

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## NEW RELEASES

◆ FRESH HORSES (15): Unduly dear version of Larry Kert's off-Broadway drama about a rockstar's career, decent performances from Molly Ringwald and Andrew McCarthy. Director: David Anspaugh. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ LORD OF THE FLIES (15): Flat new version of William Golding's savage novel, remarkably turning the English schoolboys marooned on a tropical island into American military academy cadets. Packed with violence. Gilly Neale's largely unknown cast. Harry Hook directs. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ BLACK RAIN (PG): Quotely magnificent and poignant Japanese portrait of a family suffering from the after-effects of the Hiroshima bomb. Directed by Shohei Imamura. Music by Toshi Maekawa. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ TREMBLES (15): A house full of bumps is assailed by four giant gnomes. Atrociously end-up of the monster genre. The film is a mess of effects. Kevin Connolly, Fred Ward, director. Ron Underwood. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ WINDPRINTS: Taut drama about South African transition, featuring John Hart as a cynical journalist on assignment with an Afrikaans cameraman, tracking down a black Afrikaner serial killer. Director: David Wilt. ICA Cinema (071-636 0310).

## CURRENT

◆ CINEMA PARADISO (PG): Giuseppe Tornatore's nostalgic tale of a small Sicilian cinema, an aspiring salute to the movies. Cazzurra, Warner (071-465 8865) Phoenix (071-241 8811).

◆ CLEAN AND SOBER (15): Aggressively bleak portrait of the difficulties of breaking a cocaine habit. With Michael Keaton as an estate agent, made in 1988. Director: Glenn Gordon Carter. Warner (071-438 0711).

◆ DREAMS (PG): Akira Kurosawa's fantasy on themes of violence, ecology, and the artist's urge to create, uneven, a touch naive, but a visual feast. (071-721 4043) Rango (071-637 8402).

◆ FOOLS OF FORTUNE (15): Pat O'Connor's garbled version of William Trevor's novel about an Irish family's turbulent fortunes during the 19th and 20th centuries. With Glen, Julie Christie, Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ HARD TO KILL (15): Steven Seagal as a cop emerging from a seven-year coma to take on a criminal empire. With Kelly Le Brock. Warner (071-438 0711) Whitlakes (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ HARLEM NIGHTS (15): Tied, vulgar pugilist based on the novel by Elmore Leonard. A comic book about an unimpressive vehicle for Eddie Murphy (lambasting serving as writer, director and star). Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ ASPIRIN PAPER SINGULAR: Aykubov's achingly funny serious-comedy, directed by the author. Whitlakes (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ ANNA CHRISTIE: Great performance by Natasha Richardson. John Woodvine, David Hoffman in a blazing account of O'Neill's maritime melodrama. Young (071-438 0711) SEI (071-637 8333) Underground (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ BERNADETTE: Old-fashioned musical, directed by most famous through mostly song by Natalie Wright, as the lass from Lourdes. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ BURN THIS: John Malkovich is eye-rolling and muttering as the white force in London's American comedy. Hammered Theatre, Swiss Cottage, NW3 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ GASPING: Hugh Laurie and Bernard Hill in Ben Elton's comedy about the pressures of the media. With John Woodvine. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ HENRY IV: Sound production of Shakespeare's Richard II, directed by Richard Herring. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ HIDDEN LAUGHTER: Felicity Kendal and Peter Onorati in Simon Gray's excellent comedy set in a West London cottage used for 13 years of musicals. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ THE ILLUSION: Over clever but rewarding comedy. Strong cast headed by Sam Mendes. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ THE LONGER YOU WAIT: A comedy about a man who waits for a woman. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

◆ THE WOMAN IN BLACK: A play about a woman who is black. Theatres Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-721 3303/3324).

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## CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated) with the symbol (X) on release across the country.

◆ THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER (PG): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander trying to defect. Ponderous pre-planned drama. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

◆ AN INNOCENT MAN (15): Unpleasant round-up of prison drama clichés, with Tom Selleck as an ordinary Joe, wrongly jailed by two corrupt cops. Directed by Peter Yates. Cannon Oxford Street (071-636 0310).

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## BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax  
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Laurie Meyer and Fionn Foster 8.55 Regional news and weather  
9.00 News and weather followed by *The Hostel*. The first of a two-part documentary about the return visit of a group of 15 Jewish people to an old house in Bradford where they were sent as children to escape Nazi persecution in the late 1930s (r)  
9.35 Look, Stranger. The story of Arthur May who looked after Dock Island in London's St James's Park (r)  
10.00 News and weather followed by *The Halo Spencer Show* 10.25 Playdays 10.50 Rupert the Bear (r)  
10.55 Five to Eleven. Gary Watson reads poems and letters by Gerard Manley Hopkins  
11.00 News and weather followed by *Hudson and Halls*. The two camp cooks are joined by Christopher Biggins (r). *Teles*: 11.00-12.00 Langolens 90 11.30 Boswell's Wildlife Safari to Mexico. The wildlife of a 2,000-year-old sand spit in the Gulf of Mexico (r) 11.55 The Historyman visits Mountfitchet Castle (r)  
12.00 News and weather followed by *Dallas* (r). (Cee-fax) 12.50 Reviving Antiques. How to remove chewing gum from a rug. (Cee-fax) 12.55 Regional news and weather  
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Heydon. Weather 1.30 Neighbours. (Cee-fax)

## BBC 2

6.45 Open University: Social Integration - Family Comedy. Ends at 7.10  
8.00 News 8.15 Westminster  
9.00 Wimbledon '90. Highlights of the men's quarter-finals  
10.00 Chronicle: Life and Death in Ancient Egypt. In 1982, an Egyptian mummy was discovered at the Manchester Museum, revealing new information about death, and life in ancient Egypt (r)  
10.50 Cricket: Third Test. Live coverage of the first day's play in the decisive game at Edgbaston between England and New Zealand, introduced by Tony Lewis  
1.05 In the Garden. Gardening tips for July from the experts. Household and garden waste can be easily recycled for use as compost in the garden 1.20 Mr Benn narrated by Ray Brooks  
1.35 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon '90. Further coverage of the match between England and New Zealand at Edgbaston. Coverage of the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon also continues, with the women's semi-finals being played today. Includes news at 2.00. Wales: 2.00-3.00 Langolens 90



Graham Gooch: first day's play (10.50am)

1.50 Wimbledon '90. It is women's semi-final day. Steffi Graf, aiming for her third consecutive title, faces the ex-teen Zina Garrison who ended Monica Seles's 36-match unbeaten run on Tuesday. Martina Navratilova meets the grunting Sabatini, who had a struggle in the last round against the Russian Katerina Zvereva  
4.10 The All New Popeye Show. Cartoon fun with the lovable sailor whose love of spinach always saves him in the nick of time 4.35 Around the World with Willy Fog. Cartoon based on the Jules Verne novel (r)  
5.00 Newsround. News magazine programme specially devised for younger viewers 5.10 Move It. Fun, with a sporty twist, for younger viewers. This week's programme has tips on radio-controlled glider control and tennis with the Indian Vijay Amritraj. There is also a look at wallball, a new sport involving a spongy ball, and at how the Blessed Edward O'Connor School in Worcester are building a hovercraft. Presented by Scott Birch and Jenny Powell. (Cee-fax)  
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Cee-fax). Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Ulster  
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey. Weather  
6.30 Regional News Magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
7.00 Top of the Pops introduced by Nicky Campbell. Simultaneous broadcast with Radio 1  
7.30 EastEnders. (Cee-fax)  
8.00 Life on One. This week Sarah Greene and Simon Mayo will be

3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather  
4.00 Cricket: Wimbledon. Further coverage from Edgbaston and London, SW19  
8.00 City Lights. Comedy series starring Gerard Kelly as a bank clerk who dreams of literary fame. Tonight a romantic novelist comes to town and hopes that he will be able to pick some important writing tips from her. But what does she want from him in return? (r). (Cee-fax). Wales: Gardening Together  
8.30 On the Line. The witty sports magazine which takes up issues away from the field of play. The Hanley Regatta is always a certain money-spinner, but the money is not necessarily reinvested in the sport. Many believe that the shortage of capital going into rowing could be damaging. Plus how pregnancy has helped to improve the performance of leading sportswomen  
9.00 The Travel Show. Turkey is the key place this week, with John Thill travelling to Fethiye and revealing the drawbacks as well as the plus points. The UK Mini-Guide comes from east Kent, looking at the white cliffs of Dover, Walmer Castle, the Tides Leisure Centre and Sandwich  
9.30 Under the Sun: Matchmaker. Matchmaker  
● Such is the shortage of young women in rural Japan that bachelors in search of a wife are prepared to fly 1,000 miles to the Philippines to find one. In Manila a matchmaker brings together lonely Japanese farmers and young Filipino women looking for a husband and a better way of life. It may be only another form of arranged marriage, a custom not unknown in Japan, but the cultural barriers are forbidding. To help ease them, prospective brides undergo a two

month training course in Japanese language, etiquette and customs, including the instruction to take all their clothes off when they take a bath. It seems, too, that Japanese society still has a much stronger element of male chauvinism than the women are used to at home. Not surprisingly, some of the marriages soon fail. David Jones's film follows two farmers from Okura as they set out for their blind dates with attractive would-be brides called Maribeth and Juliet. (Cee-fax)  
10.20 10 to 10: Looking Up  
● The latest edition in television miniatures is a rock music devised and performed by two dozen teenagers from schools in London and the west country. Their subject is parents and their lively, colourful and unpretentious 10-minute show contains many affectionately delivered truths which will be recognised on both sides of the generation gap. They will be immediately familiar to youngsters schooled for being home late and anxious mums wondering whether on earth their offspring have been and what they have been getting up to. They will be recognised by parents who have picked up the bill for interminable telephone calls and uncompromisingly provided the best free taxi service in town. Yet again the series has demonstrated that much can be packed in a small space, given a thought up by Cathi Bekoe, a BBC producer and television director, and it marks her debut as a director  
10.30 Newsnight includes Charles Wheeler reporting on the Nato summit in London  
11.15 Cricket: Third Test. Highlights of the first day's play between England and New Zealand at Edgbaston, introduced by Richie Benaud  
11.55 Weather  
12.00 Open University: Weekend Outlook 12.05am Shetland: Watts in the Wind. Ends at 12.35

reporting live from a north London supermarket, looking at the sort of choice available to shoppers and asking whether food labelling and packaging helps or hinders consumer choice. There is also an update on last week's story about the slaughter of dolphins with a live link from The Netherlands on the latest news from the International Whaling Commission  
8.30 Waiting for God. Graham Crowden and Stephen Cole in splendid form in the now off-beat sitcom about the residents of a retirement home who refuse to settle down and grow senile comfortably. (Cee-fax). Northern Ireland: The Italian Collection  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. Weather  
9.30 Victoria Wood: We'd Quite Like to Apologise. A series of comedy plays written by and starring the actress with Victoria Wood. This week's lun comes from package tours and tedious waiting at airports. (r)  
10.00 Today at Wimbledon. Highlights of today's action from Wimbledon, which includes the ladies' semi-finals. Introduced by Harry Carpenter  
11.00 Cagney and Lacey: Hooked. Vaguely feminist police drama. This week the two women find themselves on opposite sides when Chris's ex-boyfriend is accused of taking drugs from the evidence room (r). Wales: City Lights 11.30-12.00 Naked Video: Northern Ireland: 11.30-12.00 Cagney and Lacey  
11.45 Weather

## ITV LONDON

6.00 TV-am  
9.25 Chain Letters. Word game 9.55 Thames News and weather  
10.00 Out of This World. American comedy series about a teenager with an alien father  
10.30 This Morning. Family magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley  
12.05 The Riddlers. For younger viewers (r) 12.25 Home and Away 12.55 Thames News and weather  
1.00 News with John Sucher. Weather  
1.20 Daytime Great: The Green Life Guide. Dilly Barlow and Alistair MacDonald present the environmentally-friendly series 1.50 A Country Practice. Medical drama set in an Australian health clinic  
2.20 TV Weekly. Anne Diamond takes a look behind the scenes of ITV's programmes 2.50 Country Practice. Lateral thinking game show 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25 Sons and Daughters. The final episode of the Australian family drama soap  
3.55 The Raggy Dolls 4.10 Disney's Duck Tales. Send in the Clones. 4.35 Cartoon Time starring Elmer Fudd (r) 4.40 Jerry's Leg (r)  
5.10 Bookbusters  
5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather  
6.00 Home and Away (r)  
6.30 Thames News and weather  
6.50 Emmerdale. Topical soap set in the rural community of Beckindale, Yorkshire. (Oracle)  
7.30 Nature Watch: Keepers of the Camargue. The world's most spectacular wetlands - in southern

France - play host to a huge variety of creatures, including black bulls, white horses and pink flamingos. However, they are dependent on their keepers, the insects who inhabit the Camargue  
8.00 The Bill: Jumping the Gun. Well acted and realistic police series



Champion Sir Richard Attenborough (8.30pm)

8.30 This Week: The Last Picture Show  
● It used to be said of the Australian empire that its situation was hopeless but not serious. Cynics might think the same about the British film industry, which seems forever on the brink of disaster but somehow manages to come through. This week's report suggests that this time it really is serious. Technicians are being laid off, studios lie empty and fewer than 25 British films will be made this year. An Oscar-winning special effects man talks of emigrating, an award-winning cameraman has not worked for a year. Industry champions, such as Julie Christie, Ben Kingsley, David Putnam and Dick Attenborough argue

## CHANNEL 4

6.00 Noah's Ark. The battle of Tombo Point in Patagonia (r)  
6.30 Business Daily  
6.30 The Channel 4 Daily  
9.25 The Art of Landscape. Stunning scenes of the natural world set to music  
11.00 As It Happens. Innovative series in which a television crew is given a location and told to make a programme  
12.00 The Parliament Programme  
12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news  
1.00 Sesame Street. Learning fun for younger viewers  
2.00 Time To Talk. Actress Anna Carteret talks about her life, beliefs and career to Lesley Judd  
2.30 Film: Down to Earth (1947) starring Rita Hayworth, Larry Parks and Roland Culver. This musical tells the story of a woman who comes to Earth to help a producer stage his musical. Remade, with equal banality, as *Xanadu* starring Olivia Newton John. Directed by Alexander Hall  
4.20 Peasant's Pea Patch. Animation  
4.30 Countryfile. A weekly look at the rural scene with a round of the words and numbers quiz  
5.00 The Horse in Sport: Polo. Polo, the oldest known ball game, is a complicated and often dangerous sport. As the Prince of Wales is painfully aware. Both rider and pony are at risk. Yet the best riders maintain that the skill of the game is to control the horse of the injury, although the horse has no say in the matter. Those interviewed include Julian Hipwood, the Piers brothers, Tommy Wayman and Claire Tomlinson (r)

6.00 Things To Come. Includes an item on a plan to use a glorified elevator as a means of getting into space; and there is news from France about the possibility of building a spare-parts man  
6.30 Tour de France 1990. Today is a rest day, providing a chance to look back at the highlights of the race so far  
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zennab Badawi  
7.50 Comment followed by Weather  
8.00 Loads More Muck and Magic. More gardening tips, with the emphasis on the environment. This week's programme highlights four different gardens, each with its own story to tell. (Oracle)  
8.30 My Two Dads: Artful Dodger. Disappointing American comedy about two men who are given the responsibility of bringing up a 12-year-old girl.  
9.00 Film: Maschenka (1985). Vladimir Nabokov's semi-autobiographical novel, adapted by John Mortimer, is set in a shabby Berlin boarding house in the 1920s. The hero is a young Russian exile who has caught the disease of his fellow residents and lives in the past, unable to shake himself into positive action. He dreams of travelling south to a new life in France but the obligations of his old life condemn him to inaction. He is jerked out of this comatose existence by a photograph of his first love, Maschenka, and suddenly filled with the energy to start life afresh. The director John Goldsmith, whose other films include *She'll Be Wearing Pink Pyjamas* and the recently premiered *Shooting Stars*, carefully recreates the



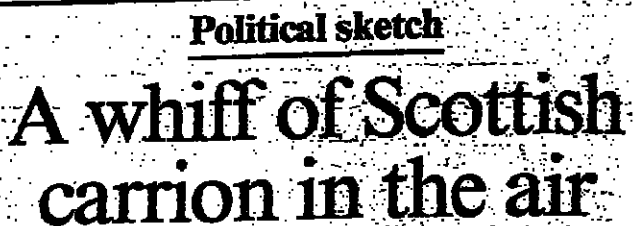
First love: Vladimir Nabokov as Maschenka (8.00pm)

Berlin background and more than in Nabokov's book the story is rooted in a precise historical context. The lovers are played by Irina Brook (daughter of Peter) and Cary Elwes, with support from British stalwarts Freddie Jones and Michael Gough and the French new wave actor Jean-Claude Braly. 10.55 Fables of War: Vietnam. After the War. Continuing the season of repeated documentaries about the human face of war. The after-effects of the Vietnam conflict do not only haunt those veterans who returned to the United States. The Vietnamese people are still striving to return to normality, but the war was not easily forgotten. Bomb craters scar the landscape, while unexploded bombs and mines still wait to be stepped on. More dangerous is the dioxin in the blood stream of the people, which causes cancer and deformities in babies. But these are important and the Vietnamese people are hopeful of a happier future. Narrated by Eartha Kitt (r)  
1.00 Tour de France 1990. See 6.30. Ends at 1.30

## RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW  
5.00am Gary Kemp 6.30 Simon May  
6.00am Simon Bates 11.00 The Radio 1 Roadshow with Liz Kershaw and Bruno Bates 12.30pm News 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00 Steve Wright in the Afternoon 5.30 6.00 John Peel 6.05 6.30 John Peel 6.30 6.55 John Peel 6.55 7.00 John Peel 7.00 7.30 John Peel 7.30 7.55 John Peel 7.55 8.00 John Peel 8.00 8.30 John Peel 8.30 8.55 John Peel 8.55 9.00 John Peel 9.00 9.30 John Peel 9.30 9.55 John Peel 9.55 10.00 John Peel 10.00 10.30 John Peel 10.30 10.55 John Peel 10.55 11.00 John Peel 11.00 11.30 John Peel 11.30 11.55 John Peel 11.55 12.00 John Peel 12.00 12.30 John Peel 12.30 12.55 John Peel 12.55 1.00 John Peel 1.00 1.30 John Peel 1.30 1.55 John Peel 1.55 2.00 John Peel 2.00 2.30 John Peel 2.30 2.55 John Peel 2.55 3.00 John Peel 3.00 3.30 John Peel 3.30 3.55 John Peel 3.55 4.00 John Peel 4.00 4.30 John Peel 4.30 4.55 John Peel 4.55 5.00 John Peel 5.00 5.30 John Peel 5.30 5.55 John Peel 5.55 6.00 John Peel 6.00 6.30 John Peel 6.30 6.55 John Peel 6.55 7.00 John Peel 7.00 7.30 John Peel 7.30 7.55 John 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ry that there should be proper protection for the badger's homes. Mr Banks was there to meet the lobby outside the Commons, his natural habitat, yesterday.

# British Rail loss blamed on strikes

Platts-Mills asking Mr Platts-Mills to help in an international effort to raise money for the NUM... more importantly, these letters state that the account will only be operated on the instructions of Mr Scargill.

"This would indicate to anyone receiving that letter that even if Mr Scargill was not in fact a signatory, he did control the account."

In addition, Mr Platts-Mills has told me that he believes that he, Mr Platts-Mills, gave this account number both to a Soviet official with responsibility for trade union matters and to Colonel Gaddafi."

Professor Allen told Mr Lighthman that at the request of Mr Scargill, he visited Moscow, the German Democratic Republic and Budapest to raise funds urgently needed to maintain the fabric of the union.

**Pit's last chance, page 7**

...ignity glancing a snarl at  
noting. He replied without  
reference to those, his  
eyes turned down nor, looking  
at the questioner, did he straighten  
he be middle distance. He  
spoke, machine-like, in an  
unpunctuated monotone.

"The health service has  
ever been better funded its  
funding has been increased  
by more than a third in real  
terms". He sat down, lips  
white and jaw working hard.

Bill Walker (C, Tayside N),  
amiable eccentric in his ques-  
tions, rose to support his  
minister. Forsyth's eyes be-  
came perhaps a flicker of  
merrimadship.

... exciting proposals for

**MATTHEW PARRIS**

Continued from page 1

private sector. Mr. Mandela took the view that state participation was just one option and there was a need to involve the business community both at home and abroad.

The ANC's commitment to nationalisation has been one of Mr. Mandela's chief hurdles in reaching a rapport with business leaders. The prime minister said South Africa should welcome inward investment and the creation of wealth before the distribution of wealth.

The two leaders clearly struck up a much warmer personal relationship than had been expected. While both stated their positions on the controversial points, they apparently did so without rancour.

Neither Mr. Mandela nor Winnie, his wife, yesterday showed any sign of the exhaustion which was said to have troubled them on their first day in London on Monday. There was some question as to whether his failure to give a speech to the Anti-Apartheid Movement on Tuesday night had indeed been caused by extreme tiredness as was claimed at the time.

Later the same evening Mr. Mandela attended a dinner given by the Commonwealth Secretary-General and appeared to be in good physical shape.

**WORD-WATCHING**  
A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?  
By Philip Howard

**SOUTACHE**  
a. Mettme-chop whiskers

Ch Churchz	9 48	f	Honore	28 82	s	Newcastle	10.8	-	18	64	bright
Cologne	19 66	f	Rio de J	23 73	s	Angley	13.2	-	16	61	sunny
Cphaga	17 63	f	Riyadh	38100	s	Cardiff	10.5	-	18	64	sunny

	<b>Sun rises:</b> 4.51	<b>Sun sets:</b>	<b>Cardiff</b> 12 57c <b>Edinburgh</b> 11 52c <b>Glasgow</b> 12 54c	<b>London</b> 12 54c <b>Manchester</b> 11 52c <b>Newcastle</b> 10 50c
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8 seconds (peak and standard) 3p  
for 12 seconds (off peak).

\*Includes pollen count.

11 Virginia Street, London E1 9NN. Telephone 071-782 5000 and 1124  
 Clanning Park, Glasgow G41 1EJ. Telephone 041 520 1000. Thursday, July 8, 1993

**BUSINESS**  
**FIN 35**  
**SCIENCE AND**  
**SPORT 36-42**

**Goldman rigging ruled on by SEC**

THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSION has ruled that Goldman Sachs & Co. rigged the market for its own stock in 1978 and 1979. The commission said that Goldman Sachs & Co. had used its influence to manipulate the price of its own stock, which it had sold to the public in 1978 and 1979. The commission said that Goldman Sachs & Co. had used its influence to manipulate the price of its own stock, which it had sold to the public in 1978 and 1979.

**Gas found off the Mersey**

Explorations for oil and gas in the Mersey estuary have been successful. A large amount of gas has been found off the Mersey estuary. The gas is estimated to be worth £100 million. The gas is estimated to be worth £100 million.

**Greene, King**

Greene King & Co. has announced that it has acquired a 50% stake in the company. The acquisition is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The acquisition is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

**THE POUND**

US dollar 1.7545-1.7555  
 W German mark 2.4555-2.4565  
 Exchange Index 87.14-87.15

**STOCK MARKET**

FT 30 Share 1251.14-1251.5  
 FT-SE 100 2635.5-2636.0  
 New York Dow Jones 3445.92-3446.32  
 Closing Prices ... Pa

**Major indices and major changes**

**INTEREST RATE**

London Bank Rate 10.5%  
 Bank of England 10.5%  
 90 Days 10.5%  
 180 Days 10.5%  
 360 Days 10.5%

**CURRENCIES**

London 1.7545-1.7555  
 New York 2.4555-2.4565  
 Exchange Index 87.14-87.15

**GOLD**

London 1.7545-1.7555  
 New York 2.4555-2.4565  
 Exchange Index 87.14-87.15

**TOURIST RATES**

London 1.7545-1.7555  
 New York 2.4555-2.4565  
 Exchange Index 87.14-87.15







## R Fleming advances to £36.5m

By ANGELA MACKAY

ROBERT Fleming Holdings, the privately-owned financial services group, increased after-tax profits from £27.1 million to £36.5 million in the year to end-March. But directors pointed to flatter earnings in the current year.

Although rising costs and a delayed shock from the October 1987 share market crash ate into profits in the previous year, the group had shown a strong recovery, according to John Manser, the group chief executive.

He said securities trading, albeit profitable, was lower than last year. He pointed out that the company last month decided to shut down its British market-making operation to avoid future losses.

Mr Manser said about half of the group's profits were generated by asset management and half by banking, trading and corporate finance. He added that corporate finance had made a much bigger contribution since concentrating on medium-sized firms. The division completed 242 deals last year.

Jardine Fleming, the group's 50 per cent owned Asian subsidiary, contributed

about £20 million to after-tax profits.

Robin Fleming, the new chairman and a grandson of the company's founder, said the downturn in activity on the Japanese stock market had affected profits from this region.

This was reflected by the substantial decline in the performance-based salary of the group's most highly paid director. Based in Asia, the unnamed director earned more than £1 million in 1988, but only £507,000 last year.

Robert Fleming, which is half owned by directors and half by institutions, is expanding into Europe. It obtained a banking licence in West Germany and has improved the securities sales team in France.

Mr Manser said the private client business in Britain had also been developed recently with the addition of 18 former employees of British & Commonwealth, the collapsed finance group.

Save & Prosper, the investment management arm, also had a good year, the result of increased sales of pension and personal equity plans.

## Ridley orders French to cut water stake

By MARTIN WALLER

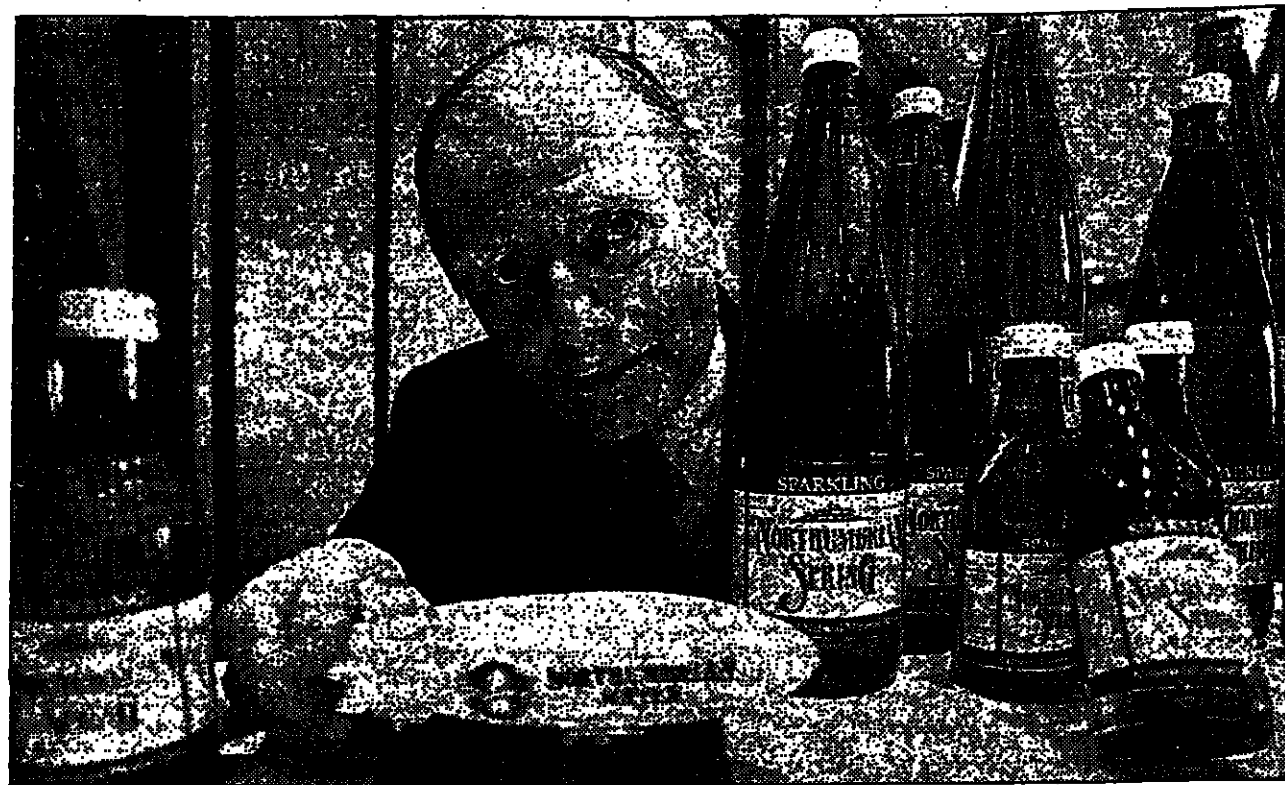
GENERAL Utilities, owned by the French group Compagnie Générale des Eaux, has been ordered to reduce its 29.9 per cent stake in Mid Kent Water Company to below 20 per cent by Nicholas Ridley, the trade secretary (Martin Waller writes).

But no action is being taken over the 25 per cent stake in another statutory water company, Mid Sussex, which is held by Southern Water, one of the 12 area boards privatised at the end of last year.

The water industry has been awaiting the rulings as a guide to the government's attitudes towards the increased consolidation of the water industry in recent years. Both stakes were referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for examination at the start of the year.

Mr Ridley has gone further than required by the commission in bringing to heel the French company, which now faces a loss on its investment if it is required to reduce its Mid Kent stake immediately.

The commission was looking for undertakings from General Utilities and its parent that they would not become involved in management, would not take a seat on the board, would not block special resolutions and would not seek privileged access to financial and commercial information. Only if such undertakings were not given did the commission believe



Sparkling result: Sir Michael Straker, chairman of Northumbrian Water, announces an above-forecast profit

that any of the stake should be sold.

Mr Ridley, however, has decided that it might not be possible to devise effective undertakings to protect the public interest, ordering that a third of the shares be sold anyway and requiring General Utilities not to seek board representation.

Dr Angela Whelan, water analyst at Barclays de Zoete

Wedd, did not believe the ruling represented a government block on takeovers of water companies by French concerns, which, she thought, were unlikely to be attempted in the short term anyway.

"The signal that's gone out isn't so much anti-French, though because the French are the main predator it will be interpreted as that."

"The signal is to back off for

a couple of years," she said.

General Utilities said it was disappointed at the secretary of state's decision but refused to comment on whether it would be obeyed.

The commission decided that as Mid Sussex was already controlled by a French group, SAUR Water Services, Southern Water's acquisition of its stake in February last year could not operate against

the public interest. Under the relevant legislation Mr Ridley therefore has no powers to act against the holding.

Northumbrian Water, the smallest of the 10 privatised water companies, reported pre-tax profits of £54.8 million in the year to end-March, £4.5 million above the forecast in the prospectus.

Times, page 25

## TPS agrees £15m offer from Swiss

By PHILIP PANGALOS

TECHNOLOGY Project Services, the supplier of contract engineering personnel, has agreed to a £15.6 million cash offer from Société Générale de Surveillance Holding.

This group is based in Switzerland and is the world's largest independent inspection and testing group, employing 23,000 staff and operating in 140 countries.

SGS (United Kingdom), a subsidiary of the Swiss group, is offering TPS shareholders 325p for each share. There is also a loan-note alternative.

TPS shares eased by 5p to 325p on the news. SGS has received acceptances for 2.88 million TPS shares, or 60.09 per cent. On the basis of TPS's results for 1989, the offer values TPS at an exit multiple of 14 times.

The offer represents a 20 per cent premium above the 270p share price immediately before TPS announced that Richard Avery, the chairman, was discussing the sale of his 29.8 per cent stake and that this could lead to an offer for the company.

The shares were trading at about 210p before speculation concerning the sale of Mr Avery's shareholding.

SGS intends to supply TPS with an international network that should enhance overseas opportunities, particularly in continental Europe.

### BUSINESS ROUNDUP

#### Hollas falls to £2.63m but improves payout

HOLLAS Group, the Manchester clothing distributor and yarn processor, suffered a 13 per cent slide in pre-tax profits to £2.63 million in the year to end-March. Turnover advanced 16 per cent to £57.6 million, boosted by an 11-month contribution from Hawkhead Sportswear, the Cumbrian outdoor clothing retailer acquired for £8 million in April last year. However, Hawkhead failed to meet profit forecasts because of high stock levels.

Earnings per share fell from 6.6p to 3.8p. The final dividend is maintained at 1.6p, making an improved total of 3.2p (3.1p) for the year. There was an extraordinary charge of £181,000, relating to closure costs. Interest payments rose 34 per cent to £1.09 million, although gearing has been reduced from 31 per cent to 28 per cent. Barclays de Zoete Wedd is looking for pre-tax profits of £2.2 million in the current year.

#### Motor dealer up to £4.45m

REG Vandy, the motor dealer which came to the main market via a placing of shares in October, reported pre-tax profits of £4.45 million for the year to end-April, against £3.8 million last time. A final dividend of 2.4p a share is equivalent to a total of 3.6p had the shares been listed throughout the year, compared with a 3.375p forecast in the flotation prospectus. Earnings per share rose from 10.5p to 11p.

#### Profit dips at shopfitter

CAMPBELL & Armstrong, the office, shopfitting and building services group, is planning to step up from the unlisted securities market to a full listing. The news accompanies results for the year to end-March showing a slip in pre-tax profits from £3.06 million to £3.01 million on turnover 29 per cent higher at £74 million. Earnings per share fell from 17.5p to 13.8p, but the final dividend rises to 3.35p (3.3p), making 5p (4.95p).

#### Westport cuts payout

WESTPORT Group, the USM marketing services group in which Carlton Communications has a 27 per cent holding, has cut its total dividend from 1p to 0.6p for the year to April 30 in a move that reflects the difficult conditions in the retail and advertising sectors.

The company lifted pre-tax profits by 11 per cent to £2.23 million on turnover 38 per cent higher at £18.8 million. But earnings per share, diluted by last August's £16.2 million purchase of Carlton Fox and Carlton Studios, slipped from 2.3p to 1.4p. The exhibition division has seen tighter margins. The board said the remainder of 1990 looks difficult for the division.

#### EFG slumps at half-time

PRE-TAX profits at EFG, the forest management and garden centre company, fell from £1.24 million to £495,000 in the six months to April 1. Turnover was ahead by 37 per cent to £25.4 million. Income from the sale of property and investments was only £12,000, against £594,000. Interest costs jumped from £85,000 to £487,000. Earnings per share plunged from 7.4p to 2.31p. However, the interim dividend is held at 1.25p.

#### £12.5m deals for Kunick

KUNICK, the leisure group, is spending up to £12.5 million on two deals. It is buying the Oakcrest Group, which runs five freehold nursing homes in Yorkshire, for £5.75 million, plus £100,000 payable depending on planning consent. Kunick is buying Ferrymatics, an amusement machine operator, for £1.75 million, plus an extra £4.9 million subject to profits. A placing of 4.2 million new shares at 59p is to help to finance the deals.

#### No Shield dividend

SHIELD Group, the residential developer and estate agent, is again passing its final dividend despite a tenfold rise in pre-tax profits to £640,000 in the year to March 31. This leaves shareholders with no payment at all compared with 1p last time. The company made an operating loss of £650,000 before £1.3 million of interest receivable.

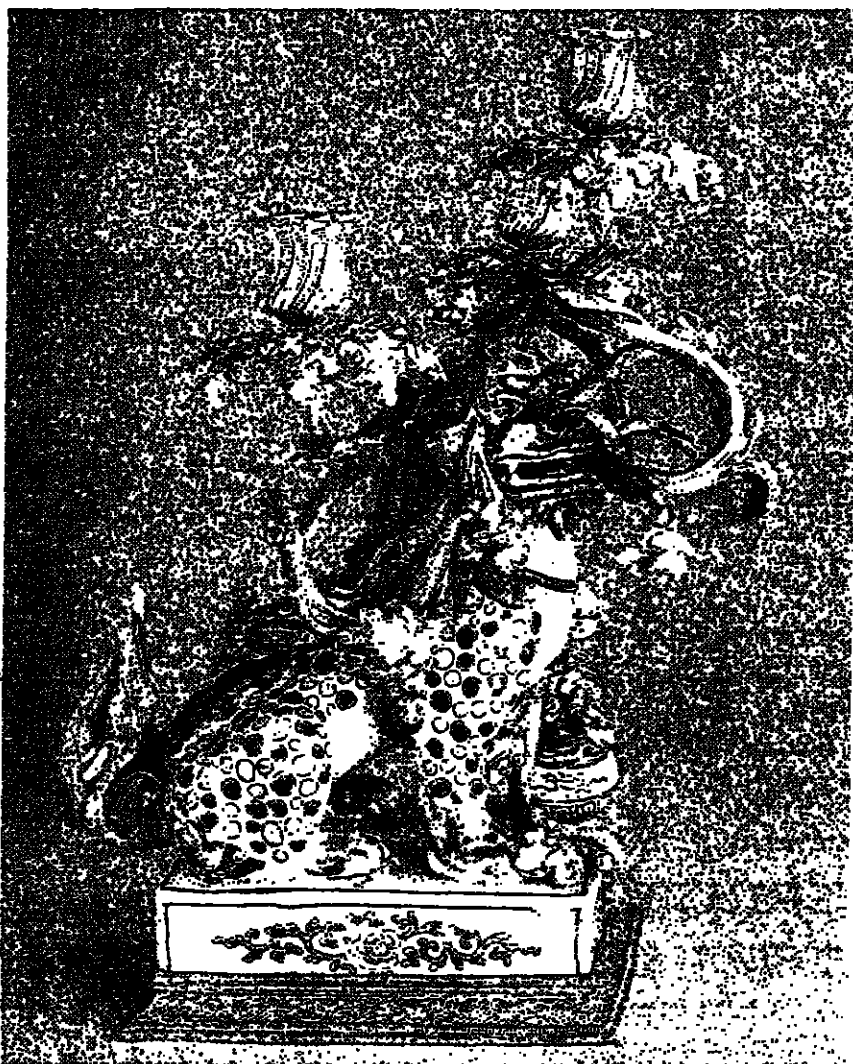
Pre-tax profits in 1988-89 had been almost wiped out by £654,000 of exceptional items associated with the cost of closing branches of Stickley & Kent, the north London estate agent. Norman Mazure, the chairman, said the losses at S&K had continued last year, although the firm was establishing itself as a specialist property insolvency service.

17th century Europe.  
A patchwork of states and principalities with a growing awareness of the Orient, and a taste for Chinese ceramics.

But trade with the East is a difficult and precarious affair, and when established patterns are disrupted by the demise of the Ming dynasty, European eyes turn to Japan, and to a tradition of porcelain that will reign supreme for a hundred years.

A fashion, yes, but one so highly regarded, interiors are changed to enhance its display; so popular, domestic industries respond with assimilations that become an established part of the European ceramics repertoire.

Now you can retrace these developments for



yourself in "Porcelain for Palaces", a 350-piece exhibit that rediscovers the influence of Japanese porcelain on the styles and tastes of Europe.

Sponsored by Fujitsu, a world leader in computer, communications and semiconductor technologies and a company with a long-standing commitment to cross-cultural exchange, "Porcelain for Palaces" is presented jointly by The British Museum and The Oriental Ceramic Society.

Photo shows a Shishi lion mounted in ormlu as a candelabrum, Japan, 1670-90. The mount, probably French, c.1750. Height 34cm. From the collection of the Residenzmuseum, Munich.

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## A little comfort from the Cape

## COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

More than a crumb of comfort was offered by the deputy chairman of the African National Congress to investors and potential investors in South Africa, but not a great deal more. Until somebody comes up with a better idea, state participation in business appears to Nelson Mandela the only way of curing the imbalance in society, in which ownership is concentrated in a few white hands.

That said, nothing emerged at the CBI yesterday to suggest that South Africa, post-apartheid, would go down the Eastern European command economy route. Sir Brian Corby's warning of the dangers of nationalisation seemed already overtaken by the ANC thinking. The Freedom Charter is still on the table, but its dots and commas will be rearranged. Mr Mandela and his allies need help to define the nature of the mixed economy which has been pledged, and it is clear he is concerned to create a mixture which is attractive to private capital. Without that South Africa will be confirmed as a deteriorating, unstable third world economy, but if the pattern

for democracy can be agreed in the near future, South Africa will maintain its role as the powerhouse of southern Africa.

In the meantime, it is important that British companies keep the door open and Mr Mandela has come up with a package of suitable doorstops. His requests are not so different from the practices already followed by the best examples of British companies already operating in that country, except that first among them is that "Apartheid South Africa" should be isolated.

The ANC shopping list from British business includes:

- material resources which will enable it to repatriate and resettle those whom apartheid forced into exile;
- resources for educational work;
- help with training black managers, both in business schools and at the work place;
- dialogue to define the content and parameters of the partner-

ship between international business and prospective government.

The ANC will be shopping not only in Europe, and if British companies are keen to maintain their position, they should listen hard. According to Kent Durr, the South Africa trade and industry minister, foreign companies are lining up billions to pump into motors, mineral, metal and chemical sectors. One project is Johnson Matthey's plan to build a catalytic converter plant, but many will be from Britain's competitors.

At the same time, however, Mr Mandela needs to recognise that there are other, possibly more exciting, calls on the investment community, especially from the

liberated former command economies of eastern Europe. The economic parameters need defining soon.

## Vanishing Sid

Like motherhood, virtue and ownership is a Jolly Good Thing. There seemed little dissent between the interest groups which took part in a discussion on the subject at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

But judging by the papers presented to the meeting, there is precious little radical thinking these days on how the decline in

private shareholdings might be arrested and reversed. There is depressingly little agreement on a basis for the debate.

The Government congratulates itself on an unprecedented rise in the numbers of individual investors during the Thatcher years.

Almost a quarter of the adult population, some 11 million people, hold shares directly. That is an achievement of sorts, but it must be read alongside the fact that while ownership is spread far more widely, it has at the same time become pitifully thin. Many of the new shareholders, attracted at least in part by the questionable attraction of a fast buck offered in many privatisation issues, own about £1,000 worth of stock. The contrast with the 1960s, is stark. Then about 50 per cent by value of British equities were owned by individuals, whereas today the figure is closer to 20 per cent.

There is likely to be little

progress until there is some agreement on the ultimate objectives of promoting wider share ownership. Surely the best reason for investment is expectation of profit by the investor and his immediate family. Until the barriers which make other forms of investment more attractive are removed, or equity investment is placed on a level playing field, shareholding will at best remain a low priority option.

Britons have invested many times more in their homes than in equities in the post-war period, helped by massively favourable tax breaks. They have also been encouraged to save via pension funds, again far more tax efficient than putting on the market.

The tax incentives given via personal equity plans and other government-inspired schemes go only part of the way towards addressing the disadvantages of buying shares directly.

The hard reality is that there is little political will to remove the tax concessions on housing and pensions or to make the same advantages available to small shareholders. Blaming Sid is no way to tackle the problem.

## TEMPUS

## Monument to a City hero

THE City loves to back a man on a winning streak. Tony Craven Walker, who is behind the rebirth of Monument Oil & Gas, is very much of that mould. Of the last nine wells drilled in which Monument has an interest, eight are regarded in the City as successes. Not surprisingly, Monument shares have become one of the most highly-rated stocks in the exploration and production sector.

There could scarcely be a better background for a rights issue or a more timely moment for a key corporate move. Monument announced yesterday. It is buying the operations of Nimex, the private company set up by Craven Walker with the powerful backing of Paribas, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Electra House, bringing in a well-spread portfolio of international exploration prospects. It is paying £20 million, against a £29 million independent assessment of the oil and gas assets changing hands.

To fund the deal, there is a seven-for-25 rights issue at 37p a share, to raise £28.75 million. After building up Charterhouse Petroleum, only to see it sold from beneath his feet to Fina, Craven Walker structured his return to the publicly-quoted arena via Monument, so that Nimex held a blocking stake of 40 per cent. By minor adjustments to the cash held in the Nimex

companies being acquired, the shares issued to pay for the deal are precisely the number Nimex would have taken up in the rights issue. In effect, Nimex is meeting the rights call by the transfer of exploration assets instead of taking up its shares, and its 40 per cent interest is unchanged.

After the sale, also announced yesterday, of its stakes in the Bruce and Keith fields for £7.8 million, Monument will have cash of £35 million on a pro forma basis.

The shares, down 3 1/2p at 42 1/2p, are still cheap.

## Northumbrian Water

NORTHUMBRIAN Water's ambitious and admirable plans for diversification into industrial and chemical waste management appear bogged down in the planning process just when its heavy investment programme means the approach of a downturn in profits.

The company reported full-year pro forma profits before tax of £54.8 million yesterday, £4.5 million higher than forecast at the time of the December flotation. But Northumbrian has been keen to stress that the level of dividend cover, 4.9 times, for the year to end-March cannot be maintained. Dividend growth

is set to outpace the rate of inflation by a few points.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of between £44 million and £48 million, given that capital expenditure has to grow from £56 million to more than £100 million.

Northumbrian's riskiest option for diversification, its possible 20 per cent stake in the Wearside and Tyne-side television cable network, is mercifully, given the heavy expense involved, still a few years down the line.

Closer to home is its intention to build as joint ventures two integrated waste treatment plants and a chemical incinerator. These are now edging their way through the planning process despite strong local objections. Analysts are convinced that these will transform the group and could eventually offer annual earnings of £7 to £10 million. Until then, a prospective yield approaching 8 per cent puts strong support under the current price.

## Greene, King

GREENE, King was hoping for an English win last night so that football devotees would head for the pub to celebrate.

Sitting indoors does not help its case, especially as higher interest rates are already affecting consumer spending patterns. The company is also hoping

the market quickly overcomes its shock at the exposure to £22 million of debt problems which come via its 40 per cent stake in Big R Leisure, which runs roller-skating operations. These largely explain the extraordinary £999,000 provision in latest figures. It was that concern which lopped 10p from the shares to 370p.

Misfortune obviously follows the brewer. Difficulty in placing Elders' 13.5 per cent stake this year did the shares little good, and over the past year they have underperformed the market by 31 per cent.

The 1990 outcome, with pre-tax profits at £20.1 million (£19.2 million), and a final dividend of 6.9p (6.1p), making 9.8p (8.7p), masks a healthier 20 per cent rise at the trading level to £18.2 million, but follows a sharp rise in debt. Net interest paid at £1.36 million against £87,000 put year-end gearing at 12 per cent, which after May's £15.25 million deal with Ind Coope to buy 87 public houses, is due to rise to 20 per cent.

Meanwhile, the company has an extensive loan bank which will be useful profits ammunition when the property market improves and a modest 1991 profits advance is still expected. On a projected £22 million this year, the p/e is 10. Best wait for the interim report before committing fresh funds.

## Apple bites back in fight over copyright



Facing battle with Apple: John Young of Packard

LEGAL action faced by Borland International, the London-quoted Californian maker of computer programmes, is about to upset the normally quiet atmosphere-controlled world of computer software.

The chip-melting issue is copyright infringement. Observers forecast a deluge of legal actions this summer after an American court ruling last Thursday.

At stake is whether a package of software equipment can be protected under the same American laws which prevent songs, films and books being copied without permission.

That protection was reinforced by Judge Robert Keeton in the Boston federal district court last week. In a 113-page ruling, he said that copyright applies to displays on a computer screen.

The decision supported industry claims that the structure, sequence and organisation of a software package should be protected by law. The industry calls this brand of copyright violation the "look and feel" test when one software package performs in an identical way to another.

The Boston case was brought by Lotus Development, one of the world's largest computer software makers, whose best-selling product is the 1-2-3 spreadsheet system.

The court decided that system had been copied without permission by Paperback Software International, of California, and Stephenson Software, of Canada. The two say they will appeal.

Four days after the judgement, Lotus launched two similar actions. One against Santa Cruz Operation, of Northern California.

Close observers of the software industry, conservatively estimated to be worth \$10 billion a year, predict a deluge of similar cases.

They say the legal actions will cost millions of dollars in damages to those guilty of violation, could put others out of business and provide a new rich seam of work for copyright lawyers. Damages in

these cases are usually calculated on the number of infringed products which have been sold.

Lee Gesmer, copyright expert and partner in Lucas, Gesmer & Updegrave, the law firm, said: "The longer the infringement lasts, the more the offending firms are putting into the banks of the plaintiffs. The Lotus case with Paperback... didn't break any new legal ground, but it represented a major contribution to the trend of protecting the expression of an idea."

Mr Gesmer said that ex-

pression had been protected under American corporate law for almost 200 years. "We expect a significant growth in these cases now."

"Some firms around Boston and on the West Coast have a number of lawyers whose speciality is copyright infringement in the computer industry. We estimate there are millions of dollars at stake."

The legal action by Lotus has wiped 27 per cent off the Borland share price on fears that its Quattro Pro spreadsheet software, allegedly a copy of the 1-2-3 system,

accounts for half its total business.

But the battle royal this year will involve Apple Computer suing Microsoft, the market leader, and Hewlett-Packard, where John Young is president and chief executive. The joint case is expected to be heard this summer. Central to that copyright issue is whether either company has the right to use a certain type of window system which Apple Computers claims is its own and for which no licence has been granted.

Robert Therrien, a computer analyst with Paine, Webber, the New York broker, has labelled Microsoft shares unattractive since the battle began more than a year ago. He said: "My sense of it is that, with precedents which Apple has used successfully before, it will win. And if it does, there will be a severe impact on Microsoft, and then you have to look at how that will affect Microsoft's relationship with IBM."

"And is all this in the stock price? The answer's no," added Therrien. Microsoft shares eased \$1.50 to \$71.50 on Tuesday, but the \$4 billion company is still trading close to the high for the year of \$78.75, up from a low point of \$25.75 in the past year. Apple was unchanged at \$44, its shares having traded between \$50.375 and \$32.125 this year.

More than \$340 million has been wiped from the value of Borland, whose shares dropped a further \$1.375 on Tuesday, beginning the two-day fall to \$5.75 and valuing the company at \$921 million.

Mr Richard O'Donnell, a spokesman for Borland, said: "We believe our product is original."

Borland has sold 300,000 copies of its Quattro and Quattro Pro spreadsheets and claims 25 per cent of the North American market. Lotus has 60 per cent.

Mr O'Donnell said there would not be a steep learning curve needed for computer users who may switch from the Lotus 1-2-3 system to the product of his own company.

Philip Robinson

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## Wedded to his job no longer

ONE of the original "Wedd eight" the former Wedd Durlacher partners, led by Charlie Hue Williams, who joined Kleinwort Benson five years ago to establish its market-making arm, is leaving. News of the departure of Willie Mellon - which will, he says, be phased over the next couple of months - was broken to the KB troops yesterday. "I do feel sad, but the time has come," old Etionian Mellon, aged 47, tells me. "This is a young man's game." Still undecided about his plans, the one thing he is certain about is that he will be spending more time with his current stable of nine horses, hunters and potential events. "I have a house in Knightsbridge and another in Northamptonshire, which is where I keep the horses," he says. "I hunt in Northamptonshire." Although he was coy about identifying the hunt, it was, he said, adjacent to that frequented by Lord Boardman. When in London he will amuse himself by dabbling in antiques with old friend Charles Edwards, who already runs a flourishing business in King's Road. "But he doesn't know about this yet - the idea has only just occurred to me."

YESTERDAY got off to an unpromising start for Nelson Mandela, who was due to put in an appearance at the Confederation of British Industry at 9am. His hectic

schedule was already running late, but his speech was running even later: he arrived a good quarter of an hour before his aides, who rushed in with the text shortly before 10 am. He then confessed that he had lost his spectacles, and was using those of Winnie, his wife. He would, he said, be able to read the speech only with great difficulty. Nobody would have guessed....

Front door this time MARK Pejacevich, the Hungarian count smuggled out of the back door of Hungary in 1947 in a tea chest via a British army lorry, arrived to start a new job at Robert Fleming Securities this week, in a rather more conventional fashion. "I was smuggled out by the British military mission," Pejacevich, aged 66, recalls. He and long colleague



"He has even downgraded our holiday."

Maria Tebaldi, the only Italian member of the International Stock Exchange, has joined Fleming's after resigning from Stock Group, the troubled British & Commonwealth broking outfit. "Maria and I have worked together for 22 years, first at Grievson Grant, where we were partners, then at Simon & Coates, which became Chase Securities. In February this year we joined British & Commonwealth." A colourful double act, the pair specialise in selling British and European equities to European clients and Pejacevich denies that he has any retirement plans. "I will not retire as long as I am enjoying my work and at the moment I am enjoying it with renewed vigour." He describes his arrival at Fleming's as something of a homecoming. "My son Peter worked here for five years, when he was straight out of Cambridge, so I do know the place." Peter now runs the British and European division of Bessemer Trust.

## Watch my lapse

LIKE Alexander the Great, who wept because there were no more lands to conquer, Gerald Ratner, chairman of Ratners, the jewellery group, has indicated that this week's £240 million bid for Kay Jewelers in America will be his last big deal there. "Once we have bought Kay's there really isn't anything big left to go for," he complains. Observers point out that there is still Zales with 1,900 outlets, but Ratner is adamant he wants only 10 per cent of the

American market, and the Kay deal will leave him just 500 shops short. No more big deals or rights issues then, he was asked? "Watch my lips," Ratner replied. "No more rights issues." Oh dear....

PHILIP Courtenay-Luck, who this week led a £59 million management buyout of the confectionery and snacks division of Hazlewood Foods, has come full circle. Within the buyout package, he is buying back Sweetmate, a company he founded and sold to Hazlewood for £8 million in 1986.

## Rock 'n' high rollers

AS PINK Floyd and Paul McCartney joined a star-studded host of celebrities at Knebworth Park last weekend, there was little evidence of a City presence. But bucking the trend was Baring Securities, seemingly the only firm from the Square Mile to put in an appearance and apparently only too happy to pay £500 a head for the privilege. Their guests were feted with champagne, amid the comfort of a hospitality village which incorporated a large viewing platform for those hoping to catch a glimpse of the action on the distant stage. At a cost of £20,000 a marquee, no one can accuse Barings of doing things on the cheap. "We believe that we had some happy clients," says Trevor Sliwinski, head of the warrants team, after the event.

Carol Leonard

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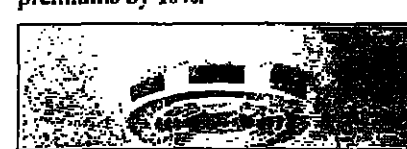
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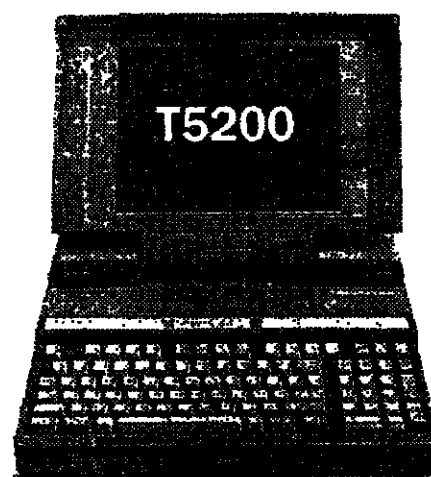
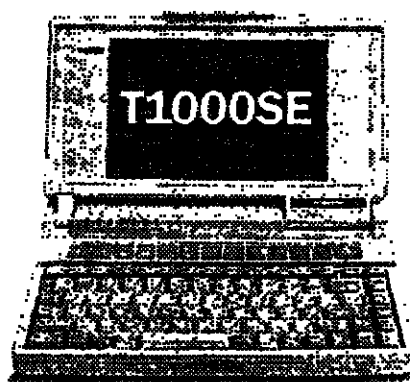
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By One City News

VERSION: The new version of the software is expected to be available in the next few months. It is a major update and will include many new features.

The new version of the software is expected to be available in the next few months. It is a major update and will include many new features.

These are the results of the survey. The results show that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the current version of the software.

Some of the comments received were: "The software is easy to use and the results are clear." "I have been using the software for some time and it has helped me a great deal."

During the survey, the results showed that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the current version of the software.

Tough tr  
Brown &

BROWN & TAYLOR, the well-known and steady stock which issued a trading report in March, yesterday posted pre-tax profits of 25 million for the year to the end of March. Earnings per share rose 10p to 13p, reflecting a 10p increase in the price of the shares. The company also announced a dividend of 5p per share.

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# 'Bullish' hotels beat trading difficulties to see revenues rise

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE HOTEL sector, one of the few industries to shrug off the worst effects of Britain's difficult trading conditions, is enjoying rising revenues as room occupancy rates continue to edge higher.

Average daily room charges — the amount actually paid in contrast to advertised or rack rates which may be discounted — rose 9 per cent last year to £47.51, according to the latest annual survey by Horwath Consulting, part of the Stoy Hayward consultancy group.

The survey shows that all regions experienced revenue growth, and concludes that, despite more difficult trading conditions, "the industry remains in a bullish mood" following a spate of acquisitions and the creation of several new public hotel companies.

There has been a surge in hotel investment in England, some £4 billion last year, a 70 per cent rise on the year before, says Horwath, which expects investment levels to slip back this year because of the effect of higher interest rates.

The increase in investment

stemmed from several developments. There has been an increase in the number of budget hotels, which charge between £20 and £30 a night. Leading companies in this sector include Trusthouse Forte with its Travelodge and France's Accor with its Ibis and Formula One hotels.

Jonathan Bodlender, a director of Horwath, has forecast a general reduction in the services offered by hotels. He says "the trend towards... the reduced levels of service, now illustrated in both budget and all-suite hotels, will develop in all sectors of the industry."

"Most new products will be offered with almost no personal service at all and unserviced accommodation may become as accepted in commercial, as it is in holiday, destinations."

Another factor behind the investment surge has been the increasing popularity of golf, which is fuelling an increase in the number of hotels linked to courses.

Occupancy rates in London, already at a healthy level, rose 1 per cent to 76.2 per cent last year. The achieved room rate

was almost £75 a night, an increase of 9 per cent over 1988. The rise was in line with the inflation rate for the hotel sector.

Labour costs in hotels rose 1.3 per cent but fewer staff were employed. However, the overall productivity index for London hotels declined.

Three big luxury hotel developments in London are due to open in a year — the refurbished Dorchester in Park Lane, the reconstructed Langham near Portland Place and the converted St George's Hospital site at Hyde Park Gate. Plans are being drawn up for conversion of the County Hall site.

In the provinces, achieved room rates rose almost 10 per cent to nearly £41 a night. Scotland's average stood at £39, a 7 per cent gain. Scottish hotels were helped by a 10 per cent growth in international tourism last year. In Wales, average occupancy rates rose 1 per cent to 53 per cent. In Northern Ireland, tourist arrivals reached record levels last year but the number of hotel "bed nights" remained static because visitors stayed for shorter periods.

# Colefax pastes up elegant 48% advance

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

THE Japanese wear their wealth, the Germans save it and the English plaster it on their walls, according to David Green, chief executive of Colefax and Fowler Group, purveyor of wallpaper to the upper middle classes. The English tendency is one of the reasons his business is going from strength to strength.

Pre-tax profits rose 48 per cent to £4.01 million in the year to April, turnover rose 61 per cent to £30.7 million and earnings per share rose 16 per cent to 13.4p. The final dividend is 2.4p making 3.7p for the year, a rise of 12 per cent.

Mr Green claims that his business is not dependent on the property market. Colefax and Fowler clients include Buckingham Palace and the Bank of England. "Our market tends to be redecoration," Mr Green says. "Our clients are the sort of people who are permanently redecorating, a couple of rooms at a time."

Mr Green is discreet about his clients. He does not say so, but they are not people who are postponing tiling the bathroom until mortgage rates drop. Work in progress includes a fifteenth century fortified house on a Greek island, two yachts and the restoration of an important English country house.

The product division, including the Colefax and Fowler brand, the Kingcome sofa business, Cowtan & Tout and Jane Churchill now makes up 80 per cent of the

group's business, with the decorating division the remaining 20 per cent. Mr Green says that the decorating division is an important way of keeping in touch with customers.

Business in the United States is good, and what Mr Green calls "the faded elegance" look is still in vogue. American sales have risen by 15 per cent and sales in Europe by 22 per cent. Nearly half of Colefax's business is overseas. The look is modified for the European market, where the light is brighter and the colours tend to be brasher.

Mr Green and his team are working on the German market, where tastes are more neutral and homes more functional. "It tends to be beige, beige, beige and light brown," he says, "and delivery has to be at nine o'clock on Tuesday. Nine o'clock on Tuesday is the important thing, the colour tends to be secondary."

Jane Churchill, the design business acquired last year when it was losing money, is now breaking even and Colefax is launching a range under the Churchill name aimed at the younger market.

Group gearing is about 20 per cent and there are no acquisitions planned, although complementary niche acquisitions will be considered.

At the mention of the ill-fated Coloroll, Mr Green winces. "I haven't even written to the receivers," he says. "One thing we are determined to do is to stay in our own market."



Colefax look: David Green, upper-class decorator, samples its Kingcome sofas

## Cash call for £10m at Verson

By OUR CITY STAFF

VERSON International, the supplier of capital equipment for the manufacturing industry, is raising £10 million with a two-for-seven rights issue.

The new shares are being offered at 40p each against yesterday's price of 47p just after the news of the issue.

Directors, who speak for 45 per cent of the company, and some other shareholders are not taking up their rights in respect of 16.2 million shares, representing about 62 per cent of the issue, which has been underwritten by the Citicorp Investment Bank.

These shares were placed with institutional investors at 3½p per nil-paid share. Tim Kelleher, the chairman and chief executive, said the rights issue would help the company to continue its expansion and reduce borrowings of £19.5 million.

Since Verson's shares were re-listed in January, 1988, after the reverse takeover of Bronx Engineering, the company had returned compounded growth in earnings per share of 50 per cent, said Mr Kelleher.

During the year to the end of January, pre-tax profits climbed 93 per cent to £3.22 million, before exceptional items, helped by the acquisition and integration of British Federal and Metform Engineering.

## Banks hurt by bail-out for Trump

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

SIX of America's largest banks are set to raise their poor-performing loans substantially after agreeing a bail-out deal for Donald Trump last week.

Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, Chemical Banking Corp, New York Corp, and First Fidelity Bancorp are expected to follow Manufacturers Hanover in reclassifying their share of the \$850 million of Trump debts on which interest payments have been either reduced or deferred over the next five years.

Manufacturers Hanover has indicated that its \$150 million of loans to the American businessman will lift the bank's total of non-performing loans to just over \$1 billion.

The bank says that a reorganisation plan to cut costs will also mean a substantial charge on second-quarter profits, reducing them below the \$96 million that was earned in the first three months of this year.

Analysts said that they expect all the banks involved in the Trump rescue package will place his debts on the problem loan list.

First Fidelity has said it will increase the debt that is not meeting repayments on original terms by almost \$300 million when reporting the company's second quarter earnings. A large part of those debts will be Trump loans.

## Tough trading reduces Brown & Tawse profit

By MARTIN BARROW

BROWN & Tawse, the pipeline and steel stockholder, which issued a trading warning in March, yesterday reported pre-tax profits down 37 per cent to £6 million for the year to the end of March.

Earnings per share fell 40 per cent to 13p, reflecting the £39.7 million acquisition of Jay Fasteners in April 1989, as well as the decline in profits. The total dividend stays at 9.5p, after a final 6.65p.

Gil Black, chairman, said that there had been a sharp deterioration in trading conditions during the final six months, with no sign of any improvement in the opening weeks of the current year.

B&T's core distribution business is heavily dependent on the depressed civil construction sector and most operating companies experienced a fall in demand for their products, particularly for stainless steel, which was affected by oversupply and "frenzied" price-cutting.

The long-term viability of each business in the group is being assessed.

### COMPANY BRIEFS

<b>SURREY GROUP (Fin)</b> Pre-tax: £0.89m (£0.25m) EPS: 1.12p (0.20p) Div: 0.075p (nil)	Turnover £21.3m (£17.2m). Extraordinary item of £540,000 has been written off. Surplus property disposals realised £235,000.
<b>BOSCOMBE PROPERTY</b> Pre-tax: £0.07m (£0.08m) EPS: 61.52p (85.14p) Div: Nil, mkg 55p (50p)	Final results. Gross rental income climbed from £574,000 to £635,000, although investment income slipped from £13,000 to £3,000.
<b>UMECO (Fin)</b> Pre-tax: £0.77m (£0.64m) EPS: 9.8p (9.0p) Div: 2.24p, mkg 3.815p	Last year's total dividend was 3.5p. Turnover up 17% to £11.6m. If there is no demand downturn, board expects continued growth.
<b>SNOPRITE GROUP (Int)</b> Pre-tax: £0.94m (£0.87m) EPS: 6.9p (6.0p)	No dividend (same). Company has purchased a freehold site of five acres in Scotland for £1.1m.

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# Nissan proudly present an amazing little number for August...



£4,995\*

If you're feeling gloomy about the current economic climate, here's some news that should brighten you up.

We're celebrating the sale of our quarter-of-a-millionth Micra by offering the 3-door Micra S at a special low price of just £4,995\*.

The offer applies to cars ordered from July 1st and registered by August 31st.

So, to make you even happier, your new special-priced Micra S can sport the latest 'H' registration.

In case you don't realise how special the Micra S price is, suffice it to say that it's over £900 LESS than competitors from Ford, Vauxhall and Peugeot.

And the good news doesn't end there.

### AN ECONOMIC MIRACLE

The Micra S is an expert in the field of economic restraint. Its clean-burn alloy engine with maintenance-free electronic ignition is one of the most powerful in its class, yet gives remarkable lead-free economy of up to 56.5 mpg\*.

### RELIABILITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER

This is no idle boast. The latest confirmation comes from Britain's biggest independent providers of roadside assistance — the National Breakdown Recovery Club.

From records based on nearly two million members they produced a table of the top twenty most reliable cars in Britain. We're delighted to say that

Nissans swept the board, taking 1st, 2nd and equal 3rd places.

### LUXURY STANDARD EQUIPMENT

With Nissan a low price doesn't mean a low specification. High grade cloth upholstery, adjustable head restraints, electronic-tune radio, double-folding rear seat, hinged luggage area cover and heated rear window are just part of the deluxe standard package on the Nissan Micra S.

Visit your nearest dealer today and take a closer look at the Micra S.

At £4,995\* it's an amazing little number in a big number of ways.

But then when it comes to giving you unbeatable value... Nissan know how.

NISSAN  
know how.

NISSAN UK LIMITED, WORTHING SUSSEX

\*PRICE EXCLUDES DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES.

\*GOVERNMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION TEST MPG L/100km MICRA 1.0S COMST 56mpg (90km/h) 56.5 (US) URBAN CYCLE 44.1 (US)



## STOCK MARKET

## P&amp;O tumbles by 21p after Capel cuts profit forecast for next year

By MICHAEL CLARK, STOCK MARKET CORRESPONDENT

THE steady stream of profit downgrades by City analysts affecting leading companies has turned into a torrent.

The latest victim is P&O which has interest stretching from shipping to property development and housebuilding. Its share price tumbled 21p to 628p after James Capel, the broker, decided to reduce its profit forecast for next year by £21 million to £404 million.

Yasmin Harrison, an analyst, blames a fall in property sales and a sharp increase in interest charges. The housebuilding side also remains depressed.

She said: "The company has spent a lot of money on cruise and container ships lately and, in 1989, its debt repayments doubled because of its high gearing." But she is keeping to her forecast of £366 million for this year. Last year the group made pre-tax profits of £376 million, including £22 million from the sale of its 8 per cent stake in Taylor Woodrow.

Miss Harrison added: "In the lead-up to the interim figures in September, the shares are a sell. There is more bad news to come before we see any upturn."

Capel's action follows a similar profit downgrading

this week, affecting P&O's rival, Trafalgar House, down another 3p to 302p.

The rest of the equity market lost ground throughout the day on lack of interest. Last night's World Cup semi-final between England and West Germany took its toll with many investors and traders departing early to see the match on television.

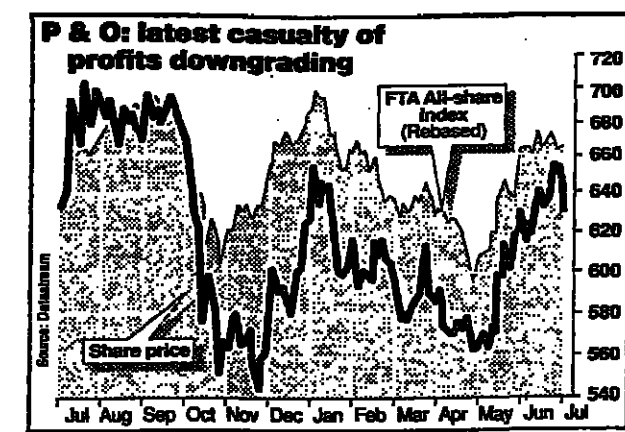
The FT-SE 100 index finished 16.2 down at 2,355.5, having been 19 points lower at one stage. The narrower FT index of 30 shares slipped 13.6 to 1,881.1 on a turnover of 353 million shares.

Government securities

Full-year figures today from Tiphook, the container and trailer rental group, should show pre-tax profits up from £18 million to £32 million. County NatWest is looking for £77 million this year, helped by a full contribution from the Sealink acquisition. The shares rose 1p to 536p.

never recovered from an opening mark-down and ended only 2½ higher at the longer end.

The pound's strength against most of its main rivals has started to cause concern among brokers. They are wor-



ried that translation costs will hit the profits of the big exporters, which also rely on a favourable exchange rate to remain competitive. Falls were recorded in Glaxo, 12p to 815p, ICI, 7p to £11.45, Wellcome, 9p to 606p, BAT Industries, 5p to 639p, and Unilever, 13p to 697p.

RTZ, the last of the independent mining finance houses, fell 22p to 541p on the back of a profits downgrading by its own broker, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, and a rival, UBS Phillips & Drew. BZW has reduced its estimate for the current year by £40 million to £550 million. BZW blames a weak copper price, currency fluctuations and a disappointing performance from its Ca-

nadian and South African titanium dioxide operations.

Christies International, the fine art auctioneer, fell 5p to 368p despite the news that Michael Ascheroff's ADT had topped up its holding with the purchase of 100,000 shares. This takes ADT's holding in Christies to 34.6 million shares, or 20 per cent.

Meanwhile, Sir Ron Brierley, the New Zealand businessman, has been lifting his stake in BSG International. He has bought 1 million shares, raising his holding to 45.3 million shares, or 22.09 per cent. The BSG price shot up to 44p.

Shares in Parkfield, the troubled film services and video rentals group, continued

to fluctuate with the price tumbling 20p to 69p. Dealers are now worried that the sale of some subsidiaries to cut debts may fail to raise the necessary cash. A couple of weeks ago, the group issued a warning that profits were likely to be disappointing and analysts cut their forecasts from £34 million to £20 million last time. The price tumbled from the 346p level, briefly touching a low of 49p.

One of the few bright spots on a dull day was Midland buy recommendation from County NatWest WoodMac. County is urging its clients to

on last year's losses of £261 million. It is predicting pre-tax profits of £385 million for the current year.

The rest of the clearers spent a mixed day with Barclays losing 2p to 387p, Lloyds firming 1p to 281p and National Westminster closing all-square at 320p. The sector has been under a cloud recently following a series of downgradings by analysts who are worried about growing provisions for bad debts.

Mid Kent Water held steady at 200p despite the government's order to Compagnie Generale des Eaux, the French conglomerate, to reduce its 29.9 per cent stake to 19.9 per cent.

Full-year figures from Northumbrian were ahead of forecast, showing pre-tax profits of £10.1 million compared with £10.1 million last time. The price rallied from a fall to close unchanged at 167p. But there were small gains for North West, 24p to 159p, Severn Trent, 34p to 143p, South West, 2p to 176p, Thames, 1p to 156p, Welsh, 2p to 177p, Wessex, 3p to 162p and Yorkshire, 4p to 166p. Only Anglian failed to make headway, losing 6p to 155p, while Southern held steady at 155p. The water package closed £35 higher at £1.593.

Allied-Lyons fell 6p to 498p on reports that, during talks with Jarvis Hotels about the sale of its Embassy hotels, the price had been reduced from £202 million to £175 million. Confirmation that the value of hotel rooms has started to decline is also likely to upset Ladbroke, down 5p to 326p.

buy the shares ahead of the expected merger with its biggest shareholder Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

County is forecasting an offer for Midland of 370p a share - providing it moves soon - and an improvement

## WORLD MARKETS

## Frankfurt shares continue to rise with 18-point leap

Frankfurt SHARES continued their upward trend, closing 18 points higher after a small consolidation on Tuesday. The DAX index closed 18.90 points higher at 1,925.13. The DAX has now risen by 45 points, or 2.4 per cent, from Friday's close. Dealers said sentiment was still positive.

The return of foreign buyers had rekindled hopes that prices will continue to rise to late-March's record levels. One said: "The mood is still upwards to 2,000 (on the DAX)."

Good news from East Germany after the weekend start of monetary union breathed life into the market. Confidence has grown amid signs that East Germans have not, so far, gone on a spending spree with their new German marks.

The markets had feared that irresponsible spending would force up West German inflation.

Dealers expect share prices to continue to rise in the short-term, noting there would probably be some consolidation before prices approach record levels again.

Among financial stocks, Dresdner Bank rose sharply, gaining DM15 to DM449.50.

Dealers said unconfirmed reports that a warrant would soon be issued on Dresdner shares - helped to boost the stock. Elsewhere in the sector, Deutsche Bank rose DM10.50 to DM818.50.

Daimler closed DM5.00 higher at DM863.00. The company said it expects operating results to be satisfactory by 1992. Siemens closed DM9.80 higher at DM772.50. Tokyo-Mitsubishi closed higher on the yen's rise against the dollar. The Nikkei average was up 31.32 points, or 0.10 per cent, to 32,445.92.

● Sydney - The market finished higher on good volume with most big stocks strongly sought. The All-Ordinaries index leapt 28.3 points, or nearly 2 per cent, to 1,541.1.

● Hong Kong - The blue-chip index rose on optimistic sentiment that overpowered profit-taking and consolidation in the mid-morning. The Hang Seng index rose 6.94 to 3,363.49 and the broader-based Hong Kong index 4.68 to 2,208.55.

● Singapore - Prices were broadly weaker in lacklustre trading, but the Straits Times industrial index ended 3.90 higher at 1,528.25, helped by two-digit gains in some index stocks. (Reuters)

Wall Street was closed yesterday for the Independence Day holiday.

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

	Series	Call	Put		Series	Call	Put
ABD Lyon	490	43	67 79 2 8 13	(Pittsburgh)	200	11	22 27 6 11 13
(498)	580	27	17 31 8 13	(201)	230	31	12 18 21 22 26
ASDA	110	9	13 19 13 3 6 8 9	Poly Pack	382	21	8 24 2 4 6
(1108)	130	2	10 14 5 11 13	(438)	418	13	21 25 1 5 8
Bee	1000	102	150 2 8 18	Prudential	200	37	41 46 2 4 4
(1000)	1050	54	61 6 10 14	(232)	230	15	15 15 3 8 8
Boots	280	18	28 36 3 9 12	Race	200	14	24 32 7 10 12
(280)	300	18	28 36 3 9 12	(207)	200	14	24 32 7 10 12
Brit Air	300	11	13 13 39 39 40	RTZ	240	2	7 14 36 37 40
(310)	300	11	13 13 39 39 40	(341)	500	5	18 20 2 6 10
BP	240	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Scott & New	300	30	40 11 17 22
(318)	330	35	14 21 14 18 22	(340)	300	30	40 11 17 22
BSI Steel	360	1	5 5 1 4 4 4	Tesco	200	16	27 28 35 40
(141)	140	4	11 14 3 5 7	(224)	220	12	18 25 4 7 9
C & W	180	5	9 9 8 20 21	Thames Wtr.	150	10	10 10 10 10 10
(353)	550	15	15 15 15 15 15	(155)	140	16	18 22 4 8 10
Com Union	460	51	64 79 1 9 13	Wm Pack	1500	100	110 180 105 135
(508)	550	15	15 15 15 15 15	(158)	1500	100	110 180 105 135
Courtauld	330	30	43 1 6 6	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(354)	350	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
GRN	350	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(354)	350	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Grand Met	800	57	77 80 210 15	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(1509)	550	17	42 67 12 27 34	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
ICI	700	3	18 42 49 58 60	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(1145)	1100	57	85 126 8 28 30	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Kangaroo	1300	6	35 70 62 87 90	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(342)	300	15	31 40 4 11 16	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Ladbroke	350	5	15 23 20 26 32	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(326)	350	5	15 23 20 26 32	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Land Sec	390	2	20 20 36 37 39	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(524)	500	28	52 69 2 10 15	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
M & S	550	3	22 30 30 36 37	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(236)	240	47	51 1 2 4	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
STC	240	27	35 48 1 10 10	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(283)	280	11	25 35 6 15 18	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Sainsbury	260	36	46 54 1 4 5	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(293)	260	36	46 54 1 4 5	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Shell	420	37	50 65 2 7 9	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(454)	480	8	23 40 12 23 27	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Smith Beach	590	47	64 81 2 8 14	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(543)	560	2	14 29 60 62 62	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Storehouse	110	15	21 24 1 3 5	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(1123)	130	2	10 14 5 11 13	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Trafalgar	280	28	43 48 1 8 14	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(330)	300	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
Unilever	300	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
(345)	300	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
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(697)	700	1	12 21 37 37 38	1500	100	110 180 105 135	
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Dealers said unconfirmed reports that a woman would soon be named as the stock Elsewhere in the Deutsche Bank's DMS to DMS 1.55.

Damier closed DMS higher at DM4.50. The company said its operating results for the first half of 1990 were better than expected.

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# Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you will have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
10	Mitel	Electronics	
11	Nest (sat)	Foodstuffs	
12	Metro 4	Electronics	
13	Computer People	Electronics	
14	Macro Focus	Electronics	
15	Young (H)	Industrials S-Z	
16	Clayhatch	Industrials A-D	
17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
19	Nat Aust Bk	Banking	
20	Home Counties	Newspapers/Pub	
21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
22	PI Camell	Tobacco	
23	Johnson	Industrials L-R	
24	Rechem	Industrials L-R	
25	Tipluch	Transport	
26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
29	Welsh Water	Water	
30	AB Food (sat)	Foods	
31	Helical Bk	Property	
32	Northman 'B' (sat)	Tobacco	
33	Ultimate (sat)	Oil/Gas	
34	Lopez	Paper/Print/Adv	
35	Wentworth County	Property	
36	Wentworth Water	Water	
37	HTV Group	Leisure	
38	Linnard	Industrials L-R	
39	Waddington (L)	Paper/Print/Adv	
40	Hanover Drive	Property	
41	Hambro	Banking	
42	Thames Water	Water	
43	Hunterdon	Paper/Print/Adv	
44	Compani	Leisure	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

The winner of yesterday's Portfolio Platinum £2,000 prize was Mrs G S Santa-Cruz of Upper Dicker, near Hailsham, East Sussex.

## BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Company Price Change % P/E

### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
10	Mitel	Electronics	
11	Nest (sat)	Foodstuffs	
12	Metro 4	Electronics	
13	Computer People	Electronics	
14	Macro Focus	Electronics	
15	Young (H)	Industrials S-Z	
16	Clayhatch	Industrials A-D	
17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
19	Nat Aust Bk	Banking	
20	Home Counties	Newspapers/Pub	
21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
22	PI Camell	Tobacco	
23	Johnson	Industrials L-R	
24	Rechem	Industrials L-R	
25	Tipluch	Transport	
26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
29	Welsh Water	Water	
30	AB Food (sat)	Foods	
31	Helical Bk	Property	
32	Northman 'B' (sat)	Tobacco	
33	Ultimate (sat)	Oil/Gas	
34	Lopez	Paper/Print/Adv	
35	Wentworth County	Property	
36	Wentworth Water	Water	
37	HTV Group	Leisure	
38	Linnard	Industrials L-R	
39	Waddington (L)	Paper/Print/Adv	
40	Hanover Drive	Property	
41	Hambro	Banking	
42	Thames Water	Water	
43	Hunterdon	Paper/Print/Adv	
44	Compani	Leisure	

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
10	Mitel	Electronics	
11	Nest (sat)	Foodstuffs	
12	Metro 4	Electronics	
13	Computer People	Electronics	
14	Macro Focus	Electronics	
15	Young (H)	Industrials S-Z	
16	Clayhatch	Industrials A-D	
17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
19	Nat Aust Bk	Banking	
20	Home Counties	Newspapers/Pub	
21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
22	PI Camell	Tobacco	
23	Johnson	Industrials L-R	
24	Rechem	Industrials L-R	
25	Tipluch	Transport	
26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
29	Welsh Water	Water	
30	AB Food (sat)	Foods	
31	Helical Bk	Property	
32	Northman 'B' (sat)	Tobacco	
33	Ultimate (sat)	Oil/Gas	
34	Lopez	Paper/Print/Adv	
35	Wentworth County	Property	
36	Wentworth Water	Water	
37	HTV Group	Leisure	
38	Linnard	Industrials L-R	
39	Waddington (L)	Paper/Print/Adv	
40	Hanover Drive	Property	
41	Hambro	Banking	
42	Thames Water	Water	
43	Hunterdon	Paper/Print/Adv	
44	Compani	Leisure	

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
10	Mitel	Electronics	
11	Nest (sat)	Foodstuffs	
12	Metro 4	Electronics	
13	Computer People	Electronics	
14	Macro Focus	Electronics	
15	Young (H)	Industrials S-Z	
16	Clayhatch	Industrials A-D	
17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
19	Nat Aust Bk	Banking	
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21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
22	PI Camell	Tobacco	
23	Johnson	Industrials L-R	
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26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
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32	Northman 'B' (sat)	Tobacco	
33	Ultimate (sat)	Oil/Gas	
34	Lopez	Paper/Print/Adv	
35	Wentworth County	Property	
36	Wentworth Water	Water	
37	HTV Group	Leisure	
38	Linnard	Industrials L-R	
39	Waddington (L)	Paper/Print/Adv	
40	Hanover Drive	Property	
41	Hambro	Banking	
42	Thames Water	Water	
43	Hunterdon	Paper/Print/Adv	
44	Compani	Leisure	

### UNDATED

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
10	Mitel	Electronics	
11	Nest (sat)	Foodstuffs	
12	Metro 4	Electronics	
13	Computer People	Electronics	
14	Macro Focus	Electronics	
15	Young (H)	Industrials S-Z	
16	Clayhatch	Industrials A-D	
17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
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21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
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26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
29	Welsh Water	Water	
30	AB Food (sat)	Foods	
31	Helical Bk	Property	
32	Northman 'B' (sat)	Tobacco	
33	Ultimate (sat)	Oil/Gas	
34	Lopez	Paper/Print/Adv	
35	Wentworth County	Property	
36	Wentworth Water	Water	
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38	Linnard	Industrials L-R	
39	Waddington (L)	Paper/Print/Adv	
40	Hanover Drive	Property	
41	Hambro	Banking	
42	Thames Water	Water	
43	Hunterdon	Paper/Print/Adv	
44	Compani	Leisure	

### INDEX-LINKED

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (sat)	Banking	
2	Yorkshire Water	Water	
3	Proving	Building/Roads	
4	Hilldown (sat)	Foods	
5	Br Sphum	Industrials A-D	
6	Abbey Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Silvaco	Industrials S-Z	
8	Thomson	Foods	
9	Richardson West	Industrials L-R	
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17	Fobel	Industrials L-R	
18	Maxwell Comm (sat)	Newspapers/Pub	
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21	Almeco	Industrials A-D	
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23	Johnson	Industrials L-R	
24	Rechem	Industrials L-R	
25	Tipluch	Transport	
26	MEPC (sat)	Property	
27	Anglian Water	Water	
28	ASDA Group (sat)	Foods	
29	Welsh Water	Water	
30	AB Food (sat)	Foods	
31</			



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<b>UNLISTED SECURITIES</b>	<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGES</b>
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- NATURE: MONKEYS TO THE RESCUE  
● HEALTH: COFFEE AND WALKING TALL

# The flight plans for a mission to Mars

As funds for Nasa's space programme are cut and two of its projects suffer setbacks, Pearce Wright looks at a new book which reveals plans for American and Soviet journeys to the stars

Troubles with the Hubble space telescope and the decision of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) to ground its space shuttle fleet after a second shuttle sprang a mysterious hydrogen leak in pre-launch tests have struck at an inopportune moment for the space agency.

These incidents throw a question mark over Nasa's long-term programmes, such as other planned orbiting observatories and a voyage to the planet Mars.

Just before the calamities, the American Congress had shown doubts about Nasa's ambitions. Although the House of Representatives voted Nasa a 17 per cent budget increase, the allocation was \$820 million (\$455 million) less than the White House had requested.

The appropriation specifically cut \$300 million (£166 million) of the research funds for the Moon-Mars project, involving a manned Mars mission by 2019, to which President Bush has committed his government.

Nevertheless, Nasa is still one of the fastest-growing agencies with a budget of \$14.3 billion. The main budget casualty was a relatively small \$6.2 million programme for the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence (SETI). SETI was to use the latest electronic equipment to monitor any signals from outer space that might reveal the existence of other civilisations.

Almost 18 years have passed since Eugene Cernan, commander of the Apollo 17 mission, left a footprint on the lunar surface. The next time a human steps on the Moon, he or she could be there to build a lunar base intended as a staging post for a longer journey to Mars.

Dr Robert Jastrow, founder and for 20 years director of Nasa's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, believes men and women will leave Earth not just to explore the planets, but also eventually to travel beyond our solar system to other stars.

Dr Jastrow's latest book, *Journey to the Stars: Space Exploration Tomorrow and Beyond*, describes how people will explore the Universe and the possibilities of finding other intelligence. In this extract he looks at the plans for visiting Mars.

● In the search for extraterrestrial life, Mars stands out above all our planetary neighbours in importance because, although it is dry today, it seems to have had an abundance of water at an earlier time. Water is the quintessential ingredient for the emergence of life from non-living matter.

Water provides a fluid medium in which the molecular building blocks of life can collide again and again, to carry on the chemical reactions that make up the ongoing business of life. The basic molecules of life may exist in abundance on a planet, but unless they are dissolved in water so that repeated collisions can occur between each molecule and its neighbours, life cannot evolve.

Conditions on Mars are far less hostile to life than on

Venus, although not as comfortable as on the Earth. During most of the Martian year the climate is extremely cold and dry. It resembles the climate in the Antarctic desert, but is even more severe.

The atmosphere is very thin, the pressure on the ground being the same as the pressure in the Earth's atmosphere at a height of 10,000ft. The air on Mars consists mainly of carbon dioxide, as on Venus. However, the Martian blanket of carbon dioxide is too thin to produce much of a greenhouse effect.

In the summer of 1976 the US Viking project resulted in a spidery object dropping down on to the plains of Mars. The information sent back to the Earth by the automaton ignited a controversy that raged for a time and then subsided, but still smoulders. Did the automaton find evidence of life on Mars?

One experiment performed by the automaton seemed to say it did. The experiment tested the soil for the presence of Martian microbes, a simple form of life, but one whose presence would still give an affirmative answer to the question: Is the evolution of life so likely in the Cosmos that it could have occurred separately on two planets in one solar system?

The experiment seemed to be completely successful. The Martian soil exhaled radioactive carbon dioxide, just as soils do in test runs of the experiment back on the Earth, when the soils contain microbes.

But other scientists disagreed. They pointed to another experiment performed by the automaton, which said with equal clarity that there was no life on Mars.

The second experiment did not search for life directly, but only for the molecular building blocks of life. These are known to chemists and biologists as organic molecules. If life existed on Mars, and even remotely resembled life on the Earth, it would be made of these organic molecules.

Even if the soil contained only the remains of dead and decomposed organisms, they would still show up in this test. The results of the test for organic molecules were clear-cut. There were no organic molecules — no building blocks of life — in the Martian soil.

The United States and the Soviet Union have become exceedingly interested in all aspects of the exploration of Mars in recent years. Surprisingly, Phobos, one of the moons of Mars, comes first in Soviet plans before the landing on Mars itself. The reason for this is extraordinary, as much as 20 per cent of Phobos may consist of water.

Water is hard to come by in space. It is not needed primarily for drinking, because in a manned mission the crew's waste water can be recycled and purified until it is drinkable. Water is important in space mainly because it provides a powerful rocket fuel.

Of course, water itself will not burn in a rocket engine. But water is a compound of the two elements hydrogen and oxygen. If water is separated into these two gases, and the gases are then cooled and liquefied, the liquid hydrogen

and liquid oxygen that result make an excellent combination for propelling rockets — one of the best rocket fuels known.

A considerable amount of energy must be expended to break apart the water molecules and obtain the separate hydrogen and oxygen. However, the energy can be supplied by a small nuclear reactor. The nuclear reactor can be carried to Phobos on one of the first flights to the Martian moon. Once set up on the surface of Phobos, it will run for a very long time without additional fuel.

After the hydrogen and oxygen gases have been produced, they must be cooled and condensed into liquids. If they were left in the form of gases, they would occupy too much volume to be carried on board the rocket. But the same nuclear reactor that separates the water into hydrogen and oxygen can also supply the electricity needed to refrigerate the hydrogen and oxygen gases until they are liquefied.

Explorers of Mars gain a great advantage if they can pick up the fuel for their return trip — made from water in this way — at their destination, instead of carrying the fuel all the way from the Earth.

If a rocket ship starts out for Mars carrying the fuel it needs for the round trip, it pays a double penalty in weight.

The ship has to carry not only the fuel that will be burned on the return trip to the Earth from Mars; it must also carry the additional fuel needed to propel that cargo of fuel to rocket speeds when the ship leaves the Earth at the start of the voyage.

Refuelling at Phobos might cut the weight of a manned mission to Mars to half or a third of this amount, and make the trip less expensive.

It might seem at first that the water, and the rocket fuel that would be made from it, could be obtained on Mars without going to Phobos at all. Mars, after all, is also believed

to have a considerable amount of water in frozen form under the surface.

The disadvantage with that plan is that it is difficult to land on Mars and pick up the fuel, because of Mars's gravity. But the water and fuel will be much easier to obtain from Mars's moon, Phobos. The main ship has to use some fuel in slowing down as it approaches the vicinity of Mars and its moons; otherwise, it would hurdle past both Mars and Phobos and go on into space.

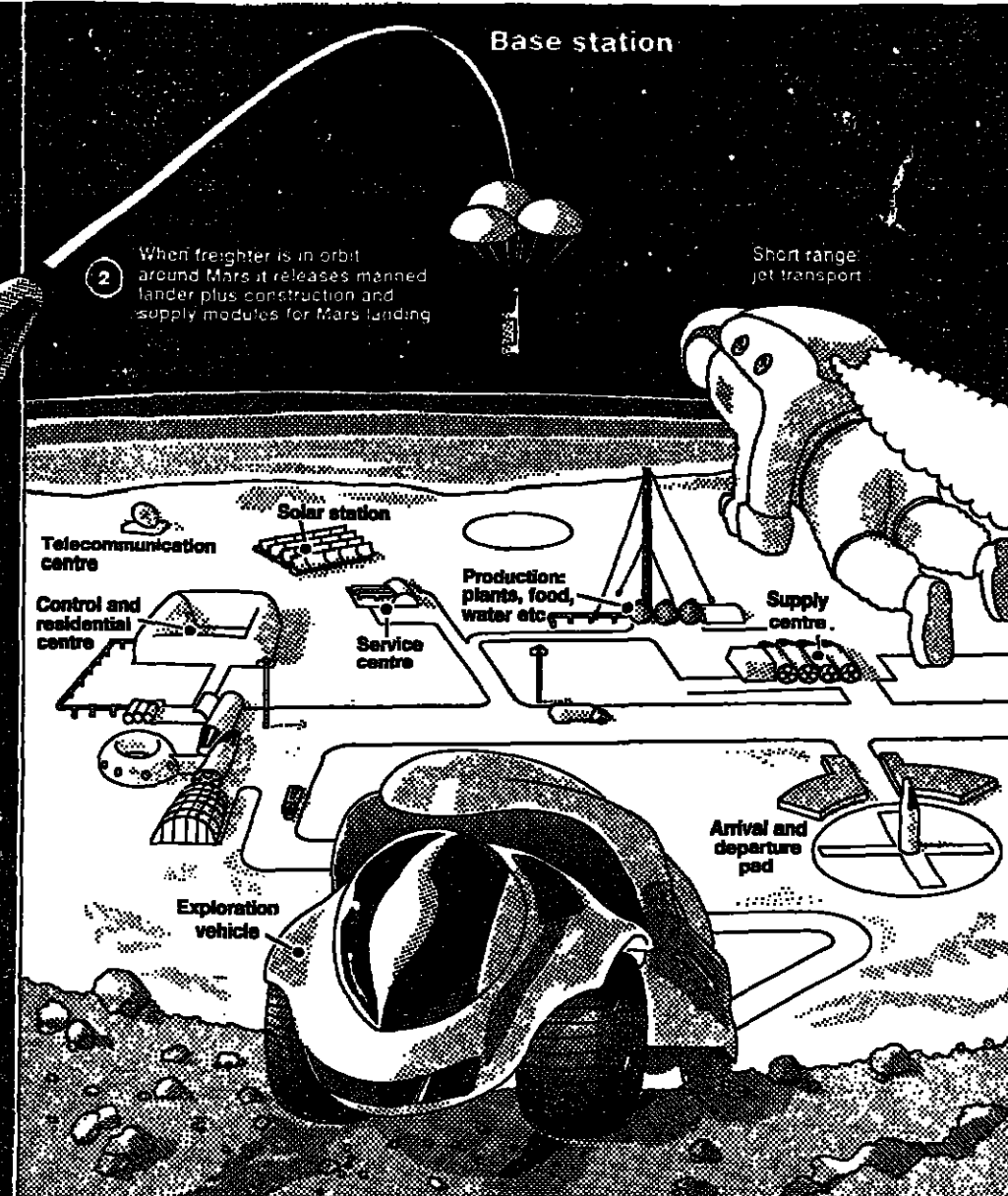
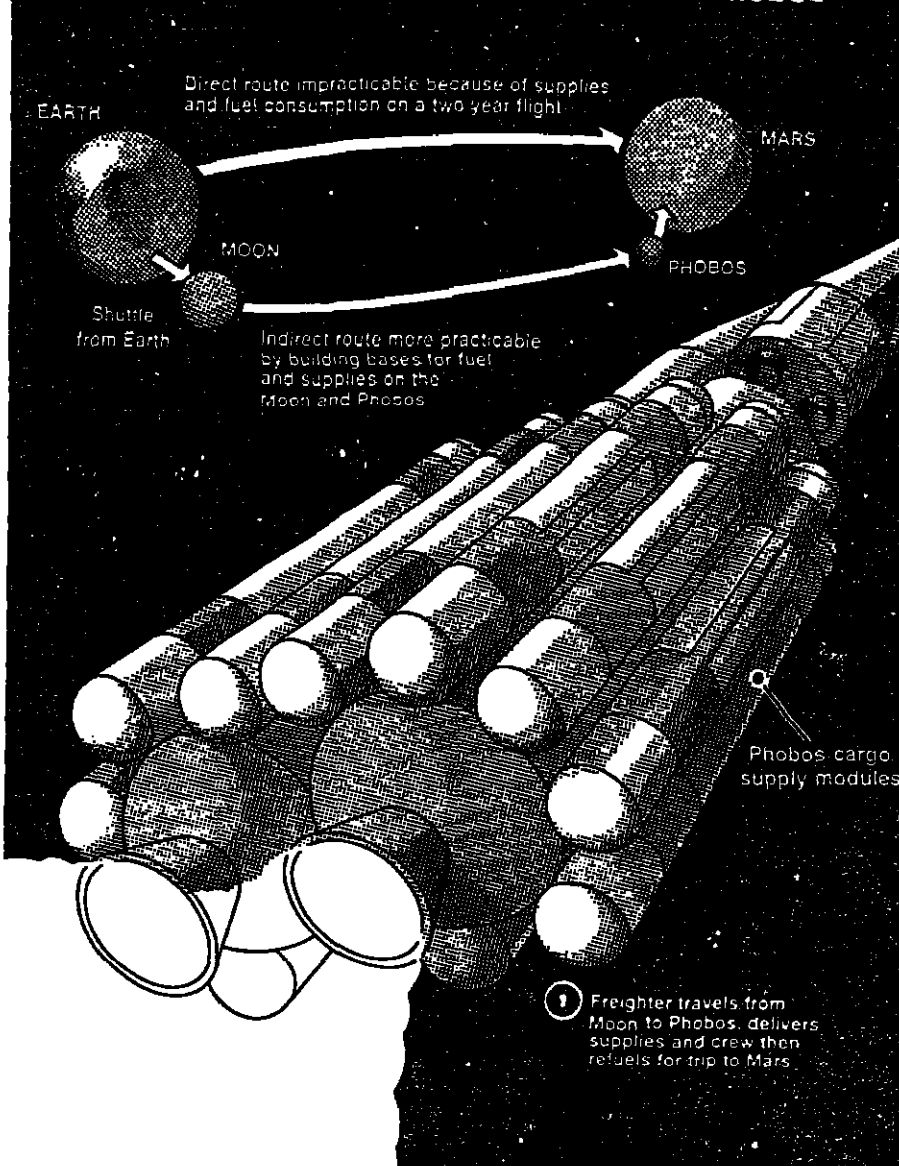
But once the ship has been slowed down enough to prevent that from happening, the next step — the actual landing on Phobos — is simple. Because Phobos is a tiny moon — 15 miles in the largest dimension, about the size of the island of Manhattan — the pull of its gravity is so weak that a spaceship does not have to use an appreciable amount of rocket fuel to slow down for a soft landing. It merely hovers over the surface, blowing gently on the ground below.

And because Phobos's gravity is so weak, it takes hardly any rocket power to blast off from the little moon again, after you have landed there and picked up fuel and water. Human power is sufficient; a person could leap off the surface of Phobos and go into space with one good running jump.

In fact, it would take less rocket fuel, and cost less, to bring water to our Moon from Phobos, than it would to bring that water directly up to the Moon from the Earth.

These interesting possibilities depend on the assumption that Phobos really contains a large amount of water. Planetary scientists think it does, because in some important respects Phobos resembles certain kinds of meteorites called carbonaceous chondrites — pieces of planetary matter from the asteroid belt — that have a water content of as much as 20 per cent.

## The journey to Mars via the Moon and Phobos



GEOFFREY SIMS/JOHN LAWSON

Another indication of water on Phobos is a set of grooves in the surface of the moonlet that look like places where steam escaped following a collision between Phobos and an asteroid.

A visit to Phobos is high on the list of US and USSR priorities for future Mars missions. Meanwhile the USSR has firm plans for a series of visits to Mars itself, starting in the mid-1990s, when a Soviet spacecraft will drop into an orbit around the planet to become an artificial Martian satellite.

The spacecraft will reconnoitre Mars from orbit. It will also release a large balloon in the Martian atmosphere. Inflated with helium, the balloon will float in the thin air of Mars, rising to a height of about three miles during the day, and moving with the circulation of the winds.

A few years later, Soviet

scientists plan to deposit a small, driverless automobile on the surface of Mars to wander over the Martian surface. The rover is likely to be a six-wheeled vehicle, with oversized tires for coping with the rough Mars terrain.

It will be steered by an electronic brain that has been instructed beforehand in the nature of the hazards that probably await it, and the best stratagems for surviving them.

These formidable hazards include a rock-strewn terrain and massive Martian dunes. If the small rover succeeds in meeting those challenges, a much larger Soviet rover will be deposited on the surface of Mars, capable of travelling hundreds of miles.

This rover will weigh three-quarters of a ton — about as much as a small automobile. It will also be an automaton, moving around and performing its scientific tasks under

the direction of an electronic brain.

However, the brain of the large rover will be charged with a new responsibility of the highest importance. It will attempt, for the first time, to collect samples of Martian soil from widely scattered locations, and send them back to the Earth for study.

That staggeringly difficult feat, if accomplished, will be a watershed event in the history of Mars exploration, for only then, at last, may the question of Martian life be settled.

Meanwhile, preparations for manned flights to Mars will be under way in the US and the USSR. The manned exploration of Mars may begin with a manned interplanetary loop around the planet and a return to the Earth without landing.

That tests the reliability of the spaceship on the long interplanetary journey, before

the space travellers contend with the additional complexities of the actual descent to the surface of the planet. The US followed this conservative, two-step plan in the Moon landing project.

If successful, the pioneering manned flight around Mars may be followed by a landing — the first landing of men and women on another planet — in the early decades of the 21st century.

But such a flight would mean a stay of perhaps two years away from the Earth for the crew of the mission. Manned flights in space of such long duration present special problems for human survival that may turn out to be insoluble.

● *Extracted from Journey to the Stars: Space Exploration Tomorrow and Beyond, by Robert Jastrow, published by Bantam Press at £14.95.*

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## Hi-tech businesses face barriers

BRITISH technology-based companies are at an almost impossible disadvantage compared with their American competitors because a complex combination of circumstances has severely constrained their development.

This is the finding of an 18-month study of the barriers facing small businesses, published by the Advisory Council for Science and Technology (Pearce Wright writes).

The conclusion from case studies of 34 small businesses, which should form the seed-bed of future larger companies, showed a number of barriers blocking potential growth. The report, from a group chaired by Professor Stan Metcalfe, of the economics department at Manchester University, called for a £20 million to £60 million a year programme named Genesis for small businesses to compete for research and development contracts needed to fulfil the requirements of government agencies and to give improved access to public-sector research and development contracts.

Professor Metcalfe says that the scheme has the short-term goal of rapid commercial development of technologies while at the same time strengthening the research abilities of small businesses.

A second venture, called an Accelerator programme, supported by £10 million a year from the Department of Trade and Industry, was proposed to make transitions involving large and risky investments in research and development and marketing.

The report says smaller British businesses with potential for development into larger-scale enterprises face three substantial barriers to their growth: lack of strategic skills among managers, an inadequate supply of external risk capital, and limited encouragement for the businesses to develop and expand.

The report says that smaller businesses of 50 to 500 employees play a vital role in translating new scientific and technological knowledge into economic wealth. They also provide the pool of companies

from which some of the leading international businesses of the future are expected to emerge.

Yet Britain's share of activity in this smaller businesses sector is apparently low by European standards and the pool of companies with prospects for high growth in Britain is shrinking.

The report identifies the difficult transitions that smaller businesses will have to make if they are to grow successfully and concludes that there is a need for government intervention to strengthen market processes when they are naturally weak or fail to operate.

Professor Metcalfe says two-thirds of available venture capital in Britain is spent on management buyouts rather than invested in new processes and products.

He adds that the small enterprises generally fail to expand because they lack the necessary managerial skills and short-term to medium-term finance, and that the required management training is too often neglected.

● The Enterprise Challenge: Overcoming Barriers to Growth in Small Firms, HMSO, £8.90.

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# Cotton-top clue to secret of life



Nature's answer? The rare cotton-top tamarin from Colombia

A n endangered species of small South American monkey could be the key to understanding the human immune system. From captive populations of the cotton-top tamarin, *Saguinus oedipus*, Dr David Watkins, of the New England Regional Primate Research Center, Massachusetts, and his team have found secrets of the immune system that may shed light on the evolution of disease resistance in humans and other primates.

Dr Watkins and his colleagues have been studying a family of genes called the major histocompatibility complex (MHC).

These genes contain the instructions for proteins that sit on the membranes of cells and present foreign proteins to roving white blood cells for destruction.

In humans, the so-called "classical" class I MHC genes known as human leukocyte antigen A or HLA-A, as well as HLA-B and HLA-C, are extremely variable, so every individual has a personal MHC signature.

The variation in these MHC genes makes tissue-typing for organ transplantation difficult. But there are other class I MHC genes that seem to operate differently.

The "non-classical" HLA-E, HLA-F and HLA-G genes are not as variable as the classical genes and their function in the human immune system, if any, is not clear.

The research shows that nearly all the class I MHC proteins in the cotton-top tamarin come from a single gene that is much more similar to the human HLA-G gene than the HLA-A, HLA-B or HLA-C genes. The remainder are reminiscent of HLA-F.

This means that the tamarin uses

## A rare Colombian monkey may hold the key to fighting human disease, Henry Gee writes

what in human terms are non-classical genes for the classical immune recognition function. These results imply that the two groups of class I MHC genes — classical and non-classical — have not always been mutually exclusive, and their functions have changed during evolution.

The last common ancestor of humans and tamarins, perhaps 40 or 50 million years ago, may have had a version of HLA-G, HLA-F and an ancestral classical gene that later differentiated into HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C.

During the development of humans, the classical gene became used for immune recognition at the expense of the others, but the reverse happened in the evolution of tamarins. "Non-classical" genes were pressed into service and the ancestral "classical" gene seems to have disappeared altogether.

It is interesting that, although there is enormous variation in the human MHC gene family, the tamarin MHC gene is remarkably uniform. Only 11 varieties were found in 79 unrelated tamarins.

This variability of the human MHC system does not seem to be a prerequisite for its function. Nevertheless, tamarins are unusually sensitive to certain diseases, perhaps because their immune system does not have the flexibility that is

the hallmark of its human counterpart.

This may be one reason why tamarins are rare. The main reason for their rarity, however, must surely be the destruction of their habitat. Only about 300 cotton-top tamarins may still exist in north-western Colombia, an area of severe rainforest destruction.

The species is listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), indicating that it is affected by an international trade that is also threatened with extinction, but efforts to conserve the population in captivity have been quite successful. There are now more than 1,500 cotton-top tamarins in research institutions, zoos and private collections.

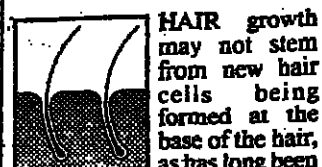
The ten tamarin species in the genus *Saguinus* are confined to the shrinking Central and South American forests. *Saguinus bicolor* and *Saguinus leucopus* join the cotton-top in Appendix I of CITES. Tamarins, however, seem to be appearing as well as vanishing in a kind of revolving-door membership.

The golden lion tamarin, *Leontopithecus rosalia*, of southern Brazil, is one of the world's most critically endangered species of mammal, but is now joined by a new species, *caissara*, the black-faced lion tamarin, whose discovery was announced only two weeks ago.

This species was discovered by two Brazilian researchers who were following up 19th-century reports of monkeys in the São Paulo area of southern Brazil, now one of the world's fastest-growing urban areas.

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## Root of the problem



HAIR growth may not stem from new hair cells being formed at the base of the hair, as has long been assumed, but from further up the hair follicle, just below the scalp. Until now it has been accepted that the cells governing hair growth must lie within the hair bulb, the shiny nodule seen at the bottom of a hair when pulled out. Researchers from Pennsylvania State University's school of medicine and the New York University Medical Center say experiments show that the crucial cells are fractions of a millimetre above the bulb, a long distance on the scale of a hair follicle. The findings, reported in the latest issue of the journal *Cell*, could have implications for the study of hair loss, hair regeneration and baldness.

## Light and safe

AN AMERICAN company has developed a computer chip, powered by artificial light, which avoids the dangers of sparks, explosion or radio interference created by electrical wiring. A gallium arsenide semiconductor, announced by Varian Associates, of California, uses a light beam with about the power of a torch, which is converted into a one-volt to 12-volt supply using a fibre optic cable. The light is produced electrically, but Gary Virshup, Varian's senior engineer, says: "You can shield a light source a lot better than you can shield a long wire." The latest aircraft computer systems, which can be susceptible to radio frequency interference, and nuclear weapons, in which designers want to keep electrical impulses away from the warhead before detonation, may use the chip.

## Slowing down

THE annual growth of the world's population, at present 5.3 billion, is expected to decrease from 1.7 per cent to 1 per cent by the year 2020. The United Nations population division says only 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants are likely to live in developed countries by 2015.

## BRIEFING

compared with 23 per cent now. In the 1990s, women in developed countries will have children at the rate of 1.9 births each and life expectancy will average 74 years, while in less developed countries, women will have 3.9 births each and life expectancy will be 61, the division says.

## Habitat threat

MORE THAN two-thirds of the world's fish catch breed in wetlands and 18 of Europe's 31 species of most endangered birds depend on them for survival. But many of the world's 488 protected marshes, tidal flats and mangrove swamps are being degraded by drainage, pollution and dams, says Simon Lister, of the World Wide Fund for Nature. They include areas in West Germany, Pakistan, Uruguay, South Africa, Jordan and Greece. The Congo Delta area near Cadix in Spain, for example, is one of Europe's most important wildlife sanctuaries, but is being drained for strawberry growing and to supply water to tourist resorts. Mr Lister told an eight-day conference of scientists, ornithologists and government officials on ways to protect threatened wetlands.

## Smart sleeping

PEOPLE on duty for long hours may be sharper if they take very short naps, says Claudio Stampi, of the Institute of Circadian Physiology in Boston, Massachusetts. He says a three-week experiment with a volunteer limited to naps totalling less than three hours a day indicated that the approach might be particularly beneficial for emergency workers staying on duty for long periods. Mr Stampi says Leonardo da Vinci often had 15-minute naps every four hours to increase his productivity. An Italian actor, who emulated the Renaissance artist's sleep regime for six months, told Mr Stampi he ended up with a lot of spare time. "He said he only stopped after six months because he did not know what to do with all his free time, since he was not another Leonardo," Mr Stampi told the Association of Professional Sleep Societies in Minneapolis last week.

MATTHEW MAY

## Walk tall for good health

Two new surveys suggest that height is a factor in heart attacks

Our height may influence our risks of a heart attack, according to evidence from British and American researchers (Thomson Prentice writes). The findings, confirming a view held for many years by scientists, raise questions about childhood nutrition, adult lifestyle and body shape, and offer health tips to people of below average stature.

Short women are more at risk than those of average height, while tall women seem to have added protection, doctors at Boston University's school of public health report in the *American Journal of Epidemiology*. The conclusion supports the verdict of the long-term British Regional Heart Survey, funded largely by the British Heart Foundation. The survey, published last year, showed that males under 5ft 6in were almost twice as likely to have a heart attack as those over 5ft

10in. When two groups of 1,500 men in Britain were studied for eight years, 118 of the shorter group had a heart attack, compared with 62 in the taller group.

Dr Julie Palmer and her colleagues in Boston compared 910 women aged over 65 who had survived a heart attack with 1,140 others of similar age and characteristics, who had not had an attack. They found women under 4ft 11in had a 50 per cent greater chance of an attack than those reaching the average of 5ft 4in.

Dr Palmer, however, is concerned that the results may be misinter-

preted. "The last thing I want is for short women to go into a panic about heart disease," she says.

The height element intrigues researchers on both sides of the Atlantic. They believe that, although smoking, diet and high blood pressure are probably the most important factors, the human body's dimensions have to be taken into account.

A simple explanation is offered by Dr Trudy Bush, associate professor of epidemiology at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, Baltimore. "Smaller people have smaller arteries and the smaller the arteries, the

less gunk it takes to clog them up, and the less it takes to have a heart attack," she says.

Dr Peter Wilson, associate director of a long-term study of heart disease in 10,000 people in Framingham, Massachusetts, suggests that shorter women may carry a higher percentage of body fat around their midriff. These "apple-shaped" women appear to be more prone to heart disease than the "pear-shaped" ones, who gain weight around the hips and thighs.

In London, Mary Walker, epidemiologist at the Royal Free Hospital medical school, and co-

director of the British Regional Heart Study, offers evidence to support another theory. "We found the relationship between heart disease and height in middle-aged men could be explained by the fact that shorter men tend to have worse lung function," she says. Reduced lung function and breathlessness have been linked with increased heart risks in previous studies, and could be a direct cause of heart attacks, she believes.

Factors in infancy and childhood which retard growth may also affect lung development, accounting for the associations between height and lung function later in life.

Mrs Walker says: "The latest findings confirm our view that it is much more important for shorter people to take care with the heart disease risk factors, such as smoking, diet and high blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels."

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هكزامن التحصيل



Despite a few remaining complications, in-flight telephone services are set to become a reality, Nick Nuttall reports

## Calls from on high

Britain's GEC Sensors, European telephone companies and airlines are designing a telephone service for Europe's aircraft to exploit what David Stone, general manager of British Telecom International's Aeronautical and Maritime division, describes as "the last untapped market for telecommunications".

Doubts about sufficient frequency spectrum, technical harmonisation between telephone operators and the need for a Europe-wide airtime provider, still need to be resolved, Mike Dawes, head of brands, at British Airways, says.

Nevertheless, experts are becoming confident that pilot in-flight phone services across western Europe will begin within two years. Full coverage, which requires the fitting of phones to about 1,000 aircraft, may be achieved by 1997.

The services, being spearheaded by British Airways, SAS, Air France and Lufthansa in conjunction with their national phone companies, may eventually offer not only passenger voice and data communications, but also car-hire bookings and shopping at 35,000 feet.

Mr Stone says the services also open up the possibility of real-time monitoring links between ground

crews and manufacturers for checking the running of the aircraft.

This summer, British Airways will bring the trans-Atlantic in-flight telephone service, Skyphone, into commercial service. While Skyphone uses satellites, Europe's planned network, the Terrestrial Flight Telephone System, will use cheaper, land-based stations, with in-flight handsets based on CT2 technology, the basis for British telepoint systems.

Skyphone call costs are more than £5 a minute, but Mr Dawes says European services will need to be cheaper to be commercially viable.

William Mitchell, divisional manager of GEC Sensors of Basildon, Essex, which is designing and supplying on-board equipment, says the pilot scheme, scheduled for September 1992 on three aircraft, each with 15 handsets, will be supported by ground stations, to be built by Alcatel, in London, Paris and Sweden.

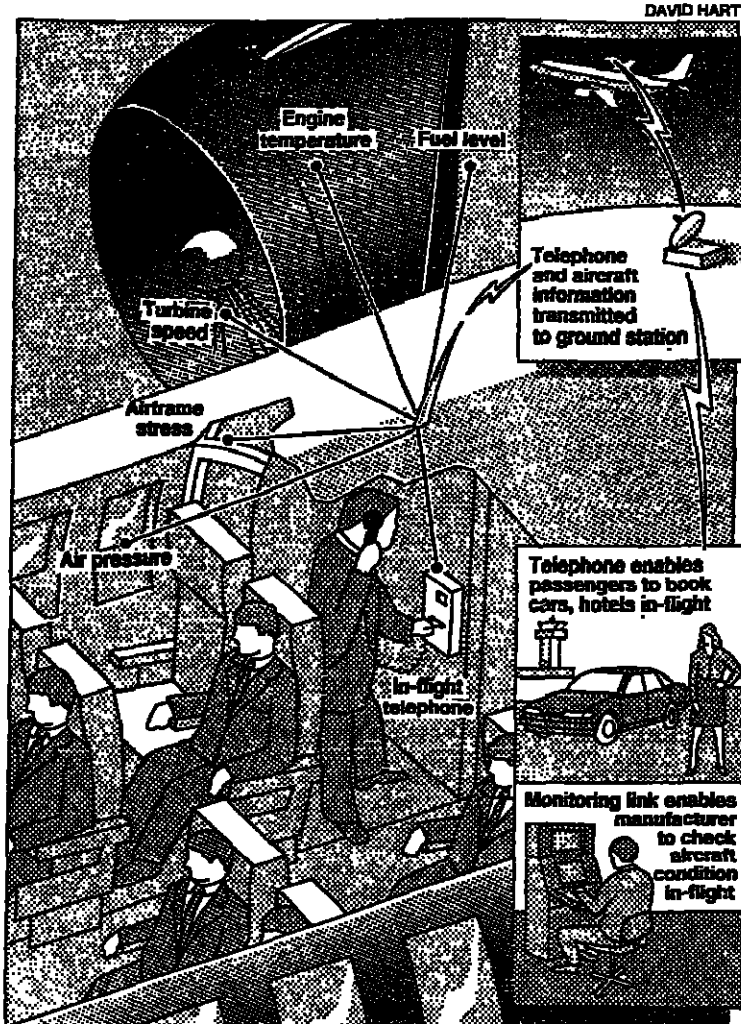
It has been calculated that, even with this limited infrastructure, 20 per cent of the passenger traffic between London and Paris will be served, because the extended "line-of-sight" possible between aircraft and ground stations is hundreds of miles. Full coverage for western

Europe will eventually require 50 ground stations, GEC Sensors has estimated, and it is expected that 100 airports will also install ground stations to handle calls when planes are on the ground.

Each plane will be fitted with an aerial, PABX exchange, a modem and a transmitter receiver to convey the signal to the ground.

Until the 1992 meeting of the World Administrative Radio Conference, companies involved will be lobbying hard for a widening of the allocated frequency from one megahertz to eight megahertz to meet the expected demand.

The creation of the single market in 1992 is expected to increase the number of passengers in transit, according to a survey presented last week to the European Commission's Telecommunications and Innovation Directorate-General. Paul Knott, a consultant with the PA Consulting Group of London, which compiled the EC-backed report, says 40 per cent of businessmen would use in-flight telephones, "largely for notifying contacts of delays or itinerary changes or staying in contact with their offices".



## Why women are a better investment

Women working in information technology (IT) tend to remain with their employers for much longer than their male counterparts and are being recommended as a "better investment", according to a report published last week by the British Computer Society (BCS).

The survey of 750 women members of the BCS is the most comprehensive of its kind and shows that 44 per cent remained with their employers for at least nine years, compared with the industry average of two years.

Many companies are desperate to reduce the turnover of IT staff because of the high cost and difficulty of recruiting replacements. The BCS findings may encourage companies to introduce policies to attract more women.

The survey was conducted among female members to "establish a profile of the woman IT employee, her career requirements and the organisation she works for" as part of the Women into Information Technology (WIT) campaign which aims to publicise and improve the opportunities for women.

The campaign has the financial backing of private sector companies and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). An initial feasibility study made clear that the opportunities in IT may not be appreciated by women and that companies need to adjust their employment practices and career patterns.

A WIT working party examined recruitment techniques and reported that many IT employers were "wedded to restrictive selection methods" by focusing almost exclusively on candidates aged under 25 without family commitments.

ICL recruits from most degree disciplines and says that, of the 300 graduates hired in 1988, only 22 per cent were women and 28 per cent of undergraduate applicants in 1989 were female.

Various surveys have estimated that women make up less than a quarter of the IT staff employed in the private sector and about 20 per cent of freelance IT contractors.

The Central Computer & Telecommunications Agency (CCTA) says that 30 per cent of programmers employed by government departments are

### JOBS SCENE

women, but only 14 per cent hold senior positions.

"This ratio is better than the private sector, but we recognise that the number of women achieving senior positions in the Civil Service is not high enough. We are trying to encourage government departments to think of more imaginative ways of encouraging women," Colin Muid, of the CCTA, says. However, the BCS survey found that an above-average number of members, 35 per cent, had achieved managerial positions.

It appears that salaries are on a par, regardless of gender. A previous survey by Computer Economics showed that salaries for lower-grade jobs, such as programmers and analysts, are the same for women and men. "The salary differentials between the genders are small and, where there are differences, the experience of women is generally lower," Peter Stevens, managing director of Computer Economics, says.

The BCS report gives guidelines for attracting and retaining women. It says companies should introduce an equal opportunities policy "that works", substantial training and career development programmes and options to assist with family life, such as crèches, maternity leave and career breaks.

ICL this year gave a lead to the industry by introducing a career-break scheme of up to two years for all employees. A condition of the scheme is that the employee will be required to be available for at least four weeks each year and for training in every break year.

The Institute of Manpower Studies has studied some leading companies' policies and its report, "Good Practices in the Employment of Women Returners", points out that implementation of these schemes "has more to do with the growing recognition that women are a vital skills resource than the so-called demographic crisis".

It says that women have more "holistic attributes, for example, higher educational attainments, ability to work in teams and supportive attitudes towards colleagues."

LESLIE TILLEY

## Pups' suffering turns the tide on sea pollution



A weighty legacy: this seal pup is checked for disease

Scientists studying the seal populations of the North Sea are extending their research into the effects on the health of marine mammals of organochlorine chemical wastes, including the polychlorinated biphenyl, PCB, a family of compounds that were the subject of controversy last year.

Investigations by the Sea Mammal Research Unit, based at Cambridge, will concentrate on a relatively young colony of about 1,000 grey seals that emerged 15 years ago on the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth.

Dr John Harwood, head of the research unit, says there is evidence of high levels of PCBs in the diet, causing infertility in seals. There is also concern that PCBs interfere with resistance to disease, especially in seal pups, because seals have no immune system in early infancy.

Dr Harwood says his group has monitored the Isle of May community since its inception

### A study of the North Sea grey seals has been widened to include the effects of harmful chemical wastes

and the scientists recognise many of the animals individually. Many have been tracked with radio monitors so his researchers know the habits and extent of the area covered by the animals in hunting for food.

The new work extends studies conducted for the Department of the Environment to assess whether the virus epidemic that devastated common seal stocks in the North Sea two years ago was aggravated by contamination by PCBs weakening their defence systems. Dr Harwood says that he is anxious to establish the degree to which PCBs might be passed directly from mother to pup.

Seals and whales are particularly vulnerable to

to determine the precise amount of PCBs in an animal. Dr Harwood regards these measurements as crucial if the researchers are to find out what proportion of PCBs could be transferred to pups during pregnancy and lactation.

The study will concentrate on a population of 30 individually marked female grey seals which breed every year on the island. The three-year project has been funded by the Research Council.

Although production of PCBs is now tightly regulated, estimates suggest that less than 30 per cent of PCBs produced since manufacture began in 1929 have been discharged into the environment or destroyed.

The remainder are still effectively locked in the lubricating oils, plastics, paints and other products for which they were used as an additive because of their stability.

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128/256/386/486/586/686/786/80386/80486/80586/80686/8086/8096/8097/8098/8099/8100/8101/8102/8103/8104/8105/8106/8107/8108/8109/8110/8111/8112/8113/8114/8115/8116/8117/8118/8119/8120/8121/8122/8123/8124/8125/8126/8127/8128/8129/8130/8131/8132/8133/8134/8135/8136/8137/8138/8139/8140/8141/8142/8143/8144/8145/8146/8147/8148/8149/8150/8151/8152/8153/8154/8155/8156/8157/8158/8159/8160/8161/8162/8163/8164/8165/8166/8167/8168/8169/8170/8171/8172/8173/8174/8175/8176/8177/8178/8179/8180/8181/8182/8183/8184/8185/8186/8187/8188/8189/8190/8191/8192/8193/8194/8195/8196/8197/8198/8199/8200/8201/8202/8203/8204/8205/8206/8207/8208/8209/8210/8211/8212/8213/8214/8215/8216/8217/8218/8219/8220/8221/8222/8223/8224/8225/8226/8227/8228/8229/8230/8231/8232/8233/8234/8235/8236/8237/8238/8239/8240/8241/8242/8243/8244/8245/8246/8247/8248/8249/8250/8251/8252/8253/8254/8255/8256/8257/8258/8259/8260/8261/8262/8263/8264/8265/8266/8267/8268/8269/8270/8271/8272/8273/8274/8275/8276/8277/8278/8279/8280/8281/8282/8283/8284/8285/8286/8287/8288/8289/8290/8291/8292/8293/8294/8295/8296/8297/8298/8299/8300/8301/8302/8303/8304/8305/8306/8307/8308/8309/8310/8311/8312/8313/8314/8315/8316/8317/8318/8319/8320/8321/8322/8323/8324/8325/8326/8327/8328/8329/8330/8331/8332/8333/8334/8335/8336/8337/8338/8339/8340/8341/8342/8343/8344/8345/8346/8347/8348/8349/8350/8351/8352/8353/8354/8355/8356/8357/8358/8359/8360/8361/8362/8363/8364/8365/8366/8367/8368/8369/8370/8371/8372/8373/8374/8375/8376/8377/8378/8379/8380/8381/8382/8383/8384/8385/8386/8387/8388/8389/8390/8391/8392/8393/8394/8395/8396/8397/8398/8399/8400/8401/8402/8403/8404/8405/8406/8407/8408/8409/8410/8411/8412/8413/8414/8415/8416/8417/8418/8419/8420/8421/8422/8423/8424/8425/8426/8427/8428/8429/8430/8431/8432/8433/8434/8435/8436/8437/8438/8439/8440/8441/8442/8443/8444/8445/8446/8447/8448/8449/8450/8451/8452/8453/8454/8455/8456/8457/8458/8459/8460/8461/8462/8463/8464/8465/8466/8467/8468/8469/8470/8471/8472/8473/8474/8475/8476/8477/8478/8479/8480/8481/8482/8483/8484/8485/8486/8487/8488/8489/8490/8491/8492/8493/8494/8495/8496/8497/8498/8499/8500/8501/8502/8503/8504/8505/8506/8507/8508/8509/8510/8511/8512/8513/8514/8515/8516/8517/8518/8519/8520/8521/8522/8523/8524/8525/8526/8527/8528/8529/8530/8531/8532/8533/8534/8535/8536/8537/8538/8539/8540/8541/8542/8543/8544/8545/8546/8547/8548/8549/8550/8551/8552/8553/8554/8555/8556/8557/8558/8559/8560/8561/8562/8563/8564/8565/8566/8567/8568/8569/8570/8571/8572/8573/8574/8575/8576/8577/8578/8579/8580/8581/8582/8583/8584/8585/8586/8587/8588/8589/8590/8591/8592/8593/8594/8595/8596/8597/8598/8599/8600/8601/8602/8603/8604/8605/8606/8607/8608/8609/8610/8611/8612/8613/8614/8615/8616/8617/8618/8619/8620/8621/8622/8623/8624/8625/8626/8627/8628/8629/8630/8631/8632/8633/8634/8635/8636/8637/8638/8639/8640/8641/8642/8643/8644/8645/8646/8647/8648/8649/8650/8651/8652/8653/8654/8655/8656/8657/8658/8659/8660/8661/8662/8663/8664/8665/8666/8667/8668/8669/8670/8671/8672/8673/8674/8675/8676/8677/8678/8679/8680/8681/8682/8683/8684/8685/8686/8687/8688/8689/8690/8691/8692/8693/8694/8695/8696/8697/8698/8699/8700/8701/8702/8703/8704/8705/8706/8707/8708/8709/8710/8711/8712/8713/8714/8715/8716/8717/8718/8719/8720/8721/8722/8723/8724/8725/8726/8727/8728/8729/8730/8731/8732/8733/8734/8735/8736/8737/8738/8739/8740/8741/8742/8743/8744/8745/8746/8747/8748/8749/8750/8751/8752/8753/8754/8755/8756/8757/8758/8759/8760/8761/8762/8763/8764/8765/8766/8767/8768/8769/8770/8771/8772/8773/8774/8775/8776/8777/8778/8779/8780/8781/8782/8783/8784/8785/8786/8787/8788/8789/8790/8791/8792/8793/8794/8795/8796/8797/8798/8799/8800/8801/8802/8803/8804/8805/8806/8807/8808/8809/8810/8811/8812/8813/8814/8815/8816/8817/8818/8819/8820/8821/8822/8823/8824/8825/8826/8827/8828/8829/8830/8831/8832/8833/8834/8835/8836/8837/8838/8839/8840/8841/8842/8843/8844/8845/8846/8847/8848/8849/8850/8851/8852/8853/8854/8855/8856/8857/8858/8859/8860/8861/8862/8863/8864/8865/8866/8867/8868/8869/8870/8871/8872/8873/8874/8875/8876/8877/8878/8879/8880/8881/8882/8883/8884/8885/8886/8887/8888/8889/8890/8891/8892/8893/8894/8895/8896/8897/8898/8899/8900/8901/8902/8903/8904/8905/8906/8907/8908/8909/8910/8911/8912/8913/8914/8915/8916/8917/8918/8919/8920/8921/8922/8923/8924/8925/8926/8927/8928/8929/8930/8931/8932/8933/8934/8935/8936/8937/8938/8939/8940/8941/8942/8943/8944/8945/8946/8947/8948/8949/8950/8951/8952/8953/8954/8955/8956/8957/8958/8959/8960/8961/8962/8963/8964/8965/8966/8967/8968/8969/8970/8971/8972/8973/8974/8975/8976/8977/8978/8979/8980/8981/8982/8983/8984/8985/8986/8987/8988/8989/8990/8991/8992/8993/8994/8995/8996/8997/8998/8999/9000/9001/9002/9003/9004/9005/9006/9007/9008/9009/9010/9011/9012/9013/9014/9015/9016/9017/9018/9019/9020/9021/9022/9023/9024/9025/9026/9027/9028/9029/9030/9031/9032/9033/9034/9035/9036/9037/9038/9039/9040/9041/9042/9043/9044/9045/9046/9047/9048/9049/9050/9051/9052/9053/9054/9055/9056/9057/9058/9059/9060/9061/9062/9063/9064/9065/9066/9067/9068/9069/9070/9071/9072/9073/9074/9075/9076/9077/9078/9079/9080/9081/9082/9083/908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071-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

## SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER

West End

£15-£18,000

Recently launched group of media/business events companies require secretary/office manager. Responsible for running a small office in prestigious location. Providing secretarial function, basic accounting services and group coordination within given procedures. Must be organised, have some accounting experience and plenty of drive and initiative. Must be prepared to work alone some of the time. An exciting opportunity for the right person.

C.V. to Global Connections Ltd,  
15 Clifford Street, W1X 1RF.

## JAWADY OIL SERVICE

## SECRETARIAL INSTRUCTOR LIBYA

## ARABIC SPEAKING

Our client, WADIA OIL COMPANY, is the largest oil company in Libya. They are now seeking an instructor to work at their Training Department in Tripoli.

You will be training Libyan nationals in the following fields using RSA/JCC courses where appropriate: commercial typewriting; shorthand; office administration; word processing.

Qualified to RSA standard, candidates should have a secretarial/administrative background and five years' teaching experience, preferably combined with a business related qualification. Bilingual fluency in Arabic/English is also necessary. Benefits include:

- Attractive tax free salary
- Free medical cover
- Free furnished accommodation
- Air fares paid on leave

To apply, please write with full CV quoting reference W40, enclosing copies of certificates and a recent photograph to: The Recruitment Co-ordinator, Umm Al-Khawarizmi Oil Service Co. Ltd, 33 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0NF. Fax: 071-491 9658.



## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO DIVISIONAL HEAD OF LARGE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

£17,000 + Excellent Benefits

We are seeking a highly motivated Personal Assistant to fulfil a total support role within a company of International Consultants. Previous experience should include:

- Minute taking
- Dealing with own correspondence
- Total confidentiality

Additionally you will need excellent shorthand and organisational skills, be educated to A level standard, and have a flexible approach. Aged 26-32 years, you will be looking for a demanding, exciting challenge with rewards to match. To find out more, call us now.

## Stella Fisher Recruitment

110 The Strand, London WC2R 0AA

071-836 6644

(Fax: 071-379 4834)

Recruitment Consultants

## Chairman's Personal Assistant

SOLID STATE LOGIC is the world's leading designer and manufacturer of audio production systems for the music, broadcast, video and film industries. A major exporter, the company has its own subsidiaries in New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Tokyo, Paris and Milan. Our international headquarters is based at Begbroke, 6 miles north of Oxford.

Our Chairman is looking for a Personal Assistant to guide him through his very busy days, which occasionally run into the evenings and weekends. As well as excellent office skills, you will need to be able to act on your own initiative and be unflappable! Good communication skills will help you to deal with people at all levels and a cheerful personality is a must. The office is very well equipped, including computer with word processing (Apple Mac), facsimile machine etc and so experience of modern office machinery is essential. If you are looking for a challenging career instead of the normal 9 to 5 routine, this could be the job for you.

If you would like to know about this position, please contact either Gill Barle or Linda Craft on 0865 842300 or write to them at:  
Solid State Logic, Begbroke, Oxford OX5 1RU.

## Solid State Logic



## Pan Books

PAN BOOKS LIMITED, part of the Macmillan Group, are the leading mass market paperback publishing company in the UK with outlets throughout the world. As a result of internal promotion, we currently have a vacancy in our London offices for a:

## SECRETARY

Reporting to the Marketing Director, this is an interesting and varied post requiring excellent organisational and administrative skills, an efficient and confident telephone manner and lots of initiative.

Duties will involve producing monthly sales kits, maintaining the in-house showcard system, providing back-up to the Promotions Department and liaising regularly with other departments and the sales force.

A good working knowledge of word processing is essential. Audio is necessary and typing speed should be 40-60wpm.

The job offers a competitive salary, a contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and many other generous company benefits.

Applications should be made in writing, stating salary expectations, or telephone for an application form to:

Michele Bowers, Personnel Officer, Pan Books Limited, P.O. Box 40, Hamilton Close, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire. RG21 2YT. Telephone (0256) 464481.

## Personal Assistant for Executive Director

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

A mature and well-educated person is needed to run the Executive Director's office. Excellent shorthand and word processor skills needed. Experience of the medical world helpful but not essential. Applicants must be able to deal with senior members of the medical and other professions and become completely involved at the centre of the Society's activities.

Please apply in writing to:  
Mr R N Thomson, Executive Director, The Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

to Director of small international business administration company close to Thames TV.

Bilingual French/English an advantage but not essential. Must be mature and have good telephone manner. Some administration involved.

Please write with full CV to Mireille Stessel of McHATTONS, 40 Trison Square, London NW1 3HG or phone her on (071) 387 2838.

## SHORTHAND SECRETARY/PA

Required to assist easy-going Property Executive in managing his West End Office.

We offer a highly competitive salary plus bonus a.e. in return for a responsible candidate with initiative, organisational skills and a sense of humour.

Please reply to: Audrey Cullen, 45 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7EF. Tel: 071 486 7301 NO AGENCIES

## PA/ADMINISTRATOR FOR DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN CURRENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP

c. £17,000 p.a. + lunch + good bonus

We seek a Personal Assistant with good organisational and secretarial skills. The candidate must be keen to take on responsibility, be computer literate, used to pressure and flexible hours, have a sense of humour and min 2 years at director level. Please write enclosing your CV to: Emma Gittle, The ECU Group, 2 Edinburgh Gate, London SW1X 7NA.

## SECRETARY/ADMIN

£18,000 + benefits

Versatile, literate and cheery Secretary/PA with personal experience required to take on recruitment, payroll & other admin. duties. WP & DTP experience preferred.

Apply with CV to: Mr. N. Shuman, TTT Foreign Exchange Corporation, The Plaza, 120 Oxford St., London W1N 0DP

## EXECUTIVE SEARCH P.A./SECRETARY

Small successful City based company need a well-educated, smart P.A./Secretary to support two Directors. Knowledge of Apple-Mac. Skills 50 wpm. Salary Neg.

C.V.'s to: Beinda Tuke, 4 College Hill, London EC4R 2RA

## Venture into Variety £15,000

Small and friendly venture capital company investing in young expanding businesses seeks a team-spirited secretary to assist two new Directors and their part-time Chairman. Look after diaries, meetings and travel as well as set up seminars and get involved with occasional research. Flexibility and diplomacy are essential, shorthand an asset and typing of 50 wpm. Age 25-35. Please call Elizabeth Williamson on 071-256 5018.

## HOBSTONES RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## PEARL &amp; DEAN DISPLAYS LTD

## ADMINISTRATOR/PERSON FRIDAY

We need an enthusiastic hard working organiser with a keen sense of humour to help run our West End office. Some secretarial (wordstar 2000) but mostly client liaison, admin, and problem solving. Professional telephone manner essential as you will be dealing with top international hotels and retailers.

Applicants should possess a clean driving licence as job involves frequent trips from office. Knowledge of basic accounting an advantage. Salary £12,000.

Call Caroline Underhill on 071-262 5000. Extn 2274.

## RESOURCEFUL PA/ SECRETARY TO MD

c. £14,000 pa

Independent and high profile book publisher seeks energetic and well organised PA. You should have secretarial skills (audio). 70 wpm typing (word processor), outgoing personality for liaison with authors, agents and publishers overseas (languages an advantage). Small, Covent Garden based office, offers rewarding opportunity to contribute to challenging expansion plans. Please write enclosing CV to:

Audrey Kraft Pavilion Books Ltd 196 Shaftsbury Avenue London WC2H 8JL

## BILINGUAL SALES ADMINISTRATOR

Spanish-English

To join young trendy team marketing promotional items in small but growing company based W11 (Notting Hill).

Sat 2nd jobber (18-25), enthusiastic and hard-working, with WP skills. Spanish must be fluent, Italian an advantage.

Salary £10,000.

Apply in writing to: Ms Gibbons, 17A Ladbroke Gardens, London W11 2PT (No agencies)

## PA WITH POTENTIAL

£14,000 + Mgt. Bonus etc.

A young sociable PA will be given the opportunity to learn about stockbroking in the high profile investment bank working with two senior execs. You need to be well organised with superb communication skills, a confident attitude with all-round sec. exp. The department is very gregarious so some of humour is essential.

Please call Emily Hall 071-255 1555.

MERIDIAN (Rec Cons)

## CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

to the Executive Director required by professional Practice within the construction and development industry based in London SW1. Experience in working alone on own initiative and capable of providing confidential personal assistance in the non-technical workload of the two senior directors essential.

Please write for interview and work trial, giving full CV, and stating salary and salary ambitions to:

Judy Hay Davison, The Wheeler Group Consultancy, c/o Nether House, West Hill, Aspley, Gorse, MK17 8DS. Marking envelope "CONFIDENTIAL" or alternatively, telephone 0908 554709.

## MULTI-LINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES

## BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

French/English.

PARIS

to FFr 136,500

To work for the Secretary General of an Industry Committee, running the office for him. You are flexible, efficient and have excellent shorthand and WP skills (Word-Perfect or Wordplex).

Benefits include 5 weeks holiday plus 1 week at Xmas and subsidised meals. First interviews in London and final in Paris, expenses paid. Please call Janet quoting Ref N° 4166 on:

071 636 1493

BEAVERS

Recruitment Consultants

## BONN ROME PARIS

We have been retained by a leading merchant bank to recruit a French speaking secretary to assist two new Directors and their part-time Chairman. Look after diaries, meetings and travel as well as set up seminars and get involved with occasional research. Flexibility and diplomacy are essential, shorthand an asset and typing of 50 wpm. Age 25-35. Please call Elizabeth Williamson on 071-256 5018.

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BEAVERS

Recruitment Consultants

## LEGAL LA CRÈME

## LEGAL SECRETARY

ENTERTAINMENT FIELD

Have you spoken to any famous actors, film stars or pop stars lately?

You could well have done had you been working for the Entertainment Department of Campbell Hooper.

We are a Westminster-based firm of Solicitors and we currently have a secretarial vacancy in our Entertainment Department.

Working for one of our Senior Partners, who will shortly be returning from Los Angeles, you will be located in our prestigious offices close to St James's Park and will enjoy a competitive salary together with a full range of benefits.

Although not essential, previous legal experience would be an advantage as would the ability to do shorthand (no matter how rusty!).

If you would like to work in this exciting and stimulating sector of the legal profession send a C.V. or detailed letter of application to:

Mr Leslie Navell, Practice Manager, Campbell Hooper, 35 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9JD

Campbell Hooper is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## U.S. LAW FIRM

London office of U.S. law firm is looking for energetic legal secretary to work for two busy associates.

Good audio typing speed is essential.

Experience on Wordperfect WP, telex and fax is desirable.

Salary is negotiable.

The office is very pleasant and located near Piccadilly Circus.

Please apply to Mrs Carol Town, 11 Waterloo Place, Third Floor, London SW1Y 4AU.

No Agencies.

## NON - SECRETARIAL

RESEARCHER - Our client is a well established, highly successful Executive Search consultancy. At present an opportunity exists for a research assistant to join their existing team. The successful applicant will have a good degree, have gained in two years first class business and research experience in an office environment. You must have excellent communication skills and the self discipline to work on your own initiative. Age 25-35. Salary £20,000. Call Corinna Sheehan at Secretarial Consultants (Rec Cons) 071 753 0160.

RECEPTION SELECTION

PART TIME morning Receptionist £6,500.00. Close to Charing Cross, good skills for litigation work. Please apply to Mrs. P. Pritchard, Mrs. P. Pritchard, 071 584 2143 (even 071 789 7488) Belgrave Bureau.

LITIGATION £13,500.00. Small to medium sized firm, excellent benefits, good skills for litigation work. Please apply to Mrs. P. Pritchard, Mrs. P. Pritchard, 071 584 2143 (even 071 789 7488) Belgrave Bureau.

PA/Secretary required for this high profile international company. Based in the property division of the company, you will co-ordinate the work of the MD and organise this team. The department is based in Europe. The successful applicant will have a good degree, have gained in two years first class business and research experience in an office environment. You must have excellent communication skills and the self discipline to work on your own initiative. Age 25-35. Salary £20,000. Call Corinna Sheehan at Secretarial Consultants (Rec Cons) 071 753 0160.

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# Penalties provide a dramatic test of nerve

**Naples**  
AT ABOUT 11pm on Tuesday night in Italy, I realised that readers of this column over the last three weeks must be utterly confused about my knowledge of the game!

Having promoted Italy, for all kinds of reasons, as certain finalists and dismissed Argentina as fortunate even to qualify from their group, I watched Argentina hold Italy to a 1-1 draw after almost 130 minutes of football.

Argentina then had the audacity to floor me by winning the penalty shoot-out. Please do not ask me to explain this. Yet a number of other games I have witnessed



**GRAHAM TAYLOR**  
ON THE WORLD CUP

throughout this competition have proved equally perplexing.

After winning their opening game against Argentina and losing to England last Sunday, the Cameroonians must surely be as confused as I am. Let me just run through a number of matches which have not just caused surprise, but in which palpably the better team lost.

Cameroon started it all off with their victory over Argentina on the first day. The following day Romania beat the Soviet Union after being outclassed in the first half. Costa Rica's win against Scotland and Egypt's draw with the Netherlands fudged the issue even further.

How could the United States lose by a single goal to Italy? The Soviet Union and Sweden began as firm favourites to qualify for at least the quarter-finals, yet finished bottom of their groups. Belgium were the better team against Spain and then England, but lost both games.

Brazil must still be wondering how Argentina beat them,

while all Yugoslavia had to do was convert one more penalty to win against Carlos Bilardo's team. Cameroon embarrassed England, and the Republic of Ireland frightened the life out of Italy.

Mix all of these results with inconsistent refereeing, a system requiring a mathematics degree in order to determine where the four best third-placed teams in each of the six groups might or might not be playing in the second stage, and you have the perfect recipe for the unexpected. It is small wonder why I (and, I suspect, many others) am at my wits' end.

The penalty shoot-out adds

to the uncertainty. Some people might not agree with it being an acceptable way to determine the result of matches, but I am happy enough with the system.

During the course of a game, a team can be a victim of poor refereeing decisions, but at least with penalties the result does depend on some degree of footballing ability, as opposed to a third party, in the form of a referee or linesman, making a crucial mistake.

However, if FIFA is going to insist on shirts in socks over, observance of the ten-yard rule at free kicks and yellow cards for deliberate handballs, then surely they should let us

better chance of saving the shot, as opposed to the risk of diving early, but the wrong way, and leaving the taker with an unguarded three-quarters of the goal at his mercy.

I contend that the penalties that have been saved in Italy have been down to poor shooting and poor interpretation of the laws, rather than to good goalkeeping.

To argue that the shoot-out would take too long if referees ordered kicks to be retaken leads only to the question as to why have shoot-outs in the first place, if the most crucial part of a drawn match is not going to be concluded within the laws of the game. While

the shoot-out adds excitement and tension, it creates confusion only if it is not held properly.

But, for me, confusion is what this World Cup has been about, and now the entire Italian population is equally mystified.

They had been led to believe there could only be one winner. How is Italy's defeat to be explained?

I suspect that room service and the offer of parmesan cheese on my pasta is now a thing of the past. There are more vexing matters weighing on the minds of Italian waiters.

## Looking at the alternatives to shoot-outs

**MY HEART** goes out to Donadoni and Serena, of Italy, who innocently lost not a football match but a lottery; and with it the aspirations of a nation. But their single kick each at a ball, which failed, in a game-device superimposed to suit commercial circumstances rather than the sporting ethics of the world's foremost competition, demands that the governing body has an immediate rethink.

João Havelange, the president of FIFA, said to me two days ago that changes for the penalty-kick system for deciding drawn matches in the World Cup will be discussed before the finals of 1994 in the United States. For the moment, discussion will be too late to prevent the possible absurdity of this summer's final also being decided by penalties.

The system bears no relation, controversially, to the two hours of play that have preceded it. It would be ridiculous, for example, for the final to be determined by a player who had taken almost no part in the contest, as was so when David O'Leary, a late substitute, scored the critical penalty for the Republic of Ireland against Romania in the second round.

Italy stands in mourning, after the elimination of their widely fancied team by Argentina on penalties in Tuesday night's semi-final, drawn 1-1 at the end of extra time. It was the third match to be decided in this most unsatisfactory way, the others being Ireland and that of Argentina against Yugoslavia in the quarter-final.

In each instance, the allegedly inferior team has won; though in the case of Ireland and of Argentina on Tuesday it could not be convincingly argued that the losers had dominated the legitimate period of play. In their most coherent performance so far, Argentina restricted the efficiency of Italy's supposedly superior midfield quartet, while throughout the 120 minutes' play Maradona had Italy's defence running scared.

Having missed a penalty in the shoot-out against Yugoslavia — Argentina won by two failures to three — Maradona hit the decisive kick on Tuesday. The man who quite unfairly carries the burden of Italy's loss are Donadoni and Serena. Schillaci, the tournament's leading scorer, did not attempt a penalty as he had strained a groin muscle during the match; critically, just after Italy had already introduced their two substitutes.

There are a number of alternatives to the penalty system. The most obvious and fairest reflection of the preceding play, to my mind, would be by a tally of corner kicks conceded within the goal area. By confining such a system to the goal area rather than the whole of the byline, frivolous corners deliberately gained near the corner flag off a defender's shin would be excluded. Within the goal area, attackers are concentrating on attempting to score.

Such a change would have the reverse effect of the penalties system, which encourages weaker teams to defend and waste time in the hope that they will be lucky in

the shoot-out. An aggregate of corners would encourage attack; it would also discourage goalkeepers and defenders from casually turning the ball round the post or over the bar when not under pressure, and would thereby raise the risk level of defenders' judgment during normal play.

Significantly, if there was any doubt about whether a defender was inside or outside the goal area when conceding a corner, there would be time to consult video-tape recording without delayed play.

Everything about such a system makes it preferable to penalties, which place an isolated and intolerable responsibility on individuals to an extent that, in certain instances in the past, it has psychologically damaged the rest of their career. In a football-besotted nation, Donadoni and Serena will live with the distorted image of their so-called failure in the eyes of the watching world, of their countrymen and of their families for the rest of their lives. It is a grave injustice of administration to place upon individuals this contrived drama.

An additional criticism of the penalties system is that, at almost every kick, the goalkeeper moves against the law, before the ball is struck. It is impossible for the referee, standing to one side, to see simultaneously the kicker and the goalkeeper. He could only observe both actions if he were to stand behind the kicker; and then he would not be in a position to judge marginal instances of whether or not the ball crossed the line,



The shoot-out agony over, the ecstasy of reaching the final takes the field: Maradona offers a prayer while Bilardo, the coach, proffers thanks

though a linesman could do that.

Goycochea, the Argentina goalkeeper, moved early on both the kicks he saved, especially the second, demonstrating the system to be unfair in practice as well as in principle. It is ironic that Goycochea should become Argentina's most influential player after Pumpido broke his leg in the first round against the Soviet Union. Watching that match on television from Udine, where Spain had been playing South Korea in the afternoon, the Argentine-born Alfredo Di

Stefano, always a pragmatic man, was heard to observe unsympathetically as Pumpido was carried off: "Argentina's luck has changed. Goycochea is the better goalkeeper."

If FIFA will not consider an aggregate of corners, it would be better to continue play, after extra time, on a sudden-death system until one side scores. Failing that, it would be preferable to determine the winner by the respective disciplinary records. On Tuesday night, Argentina would have lost on corners and on disciplinary record.

Havelange says: "These ideas are interesting, and we shall be considering them. It is up to the organising committee to decide what to do."

The inquest on Italy's failure will dwell on Vicini's selection. With hindsight, Italy's failure to win the match in normal time was based on two facts: Italy's inability to dominate midfield, and to pin down Maradona who, even unfixed, was still the springboard of Argentina's threat.

Vicini will, frustratingly for him, be remembered for ultimate failure because, credit-

ably, he went for attack, contrary to the tradition of Italian football. He retained the midfield of De Agostini, De Napoli, Giannini and Donadoni, leaving the more physical Ancelotti, of Milan, on the bench; even when Giannini faded and was replaced by Baggio. Ancelotti, a hard man, would have put more bone in Italy's middle line against the uncompromising physical Argentines.

It was probably a mistake, too, for Maradona to be marked alternately on right and left by Bergomi and Ferri. The switch-over in respon-

sibility, a common practice in zonal as opposed to man-for-man marking, allowed Maradona time to find space and repeatedly turn Italy's defence with immaculate probing passes that searched for Caniggia or the over-lapping Burruchaga.

It might have been wiser to select Vierchowod, of Sampdoria, as a close marker, never to leave Maradona. But speculation is always wise after the event. The sad Vicini went for positive football and was punished by the hand of fortune.

QUARTER-FINALS	
Sat June 30, Florence	
ARGENTINA 0	YUGOSLAVIA 0
(see 0-0, Argentina won 5-3 on penalties)	
At: 55,971	
SEMI-FINAL	
Tue July 3, Naples	
ARGENTINA 1	ITALY 1
(see 1-1, Argentina won 4-3 on penalties)	
At: 55,976	
FINAL	
Sun July 8 (7pm) Rome	
ARGENTINA	
Scorers	
3rd PLACE PLAY-OFF	
Sat July 7 (7pm) Bari	
ITALY	
Scorers	
Extra time, of 30 minutes, will be played if scores are level after 90 minutes. If ties are still not settled, extra time will be followed by a penalty shoot-out. Five penalties will be taken. If the teams are still level, they will go into sudden-death penalties.	
Sun July 1, Milan	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 0	WEST GERMANY 1
(see 0-1, West Germany won 2-0 on penalties)	
At: 73,347	
Wed July 4, Turin	
WEST GERMANY	ENGLAND
Sun July 1, Naples	
CAMEROON 2	ENGLAND 3
(see 2-2 after 90 min)	
At: 55,205	

MATCH FACTS		
Result	ITALY	ARGENTINA
Total shots	11	11
On target	4	7
Last possession	64	66
Corners	7	4
Crosses from right	13	4
Crosses from left	10	8
Fouls	31	38
Offside	15	7
Cautions	1	5
Sendings off	0	1
OTHER STATISTICS:		
Argentina won 4-3 on penalties: Italy: Baresi, Baggio, De Agostini, Donadoni (saved), Serena (saved), Argentina: Serrizuela, Burruchaga, Olarticochea, Maradona.		
ITALY: Shots: 4 De Agostini; 3 Baggio; 1 De Napoli, Ferri, Schillaci, Vialli. Fouls committed: 5 De Napoli, Serena; 3 Ferri, Mattini, Schillaci; 2 Baggio, Baresi, Bergomi, Donadoni, Vialli; 1 De Agostini, Giannini, Cautions: Giannini. Fouls sustained: 9 Donadoni; 4 Vialli; 3 Maldini, Serena, Zenga; 2 Baresi, De Napoli, Schillaci; 1 Baggio, Bergomi, De Agostini, Giannini.		
ARGENTINA: Shots: 4 Caniggia; 3 Olarticochea; 2 Burruchaga; 1 Maradona, Serrizuela. Fouls committed: 10 Ruggieri; 4 Caniggia, Olarticochea; 3 Basualdo, Batista, Giusti, Maradona, Trogolo; 2 Burruchaga, Calderon; 1 Simón. Cautions: Batista, Caniggia, Giusti, Olarticochea, Ruggieri. Sendings off: Giusti. Fouls sustained: 8 Maradona; 5 Burruchaga, Caniggia; 3 Basualdo, Ruggieri; 2 Serrizuela; 1 Calderon, Giusti, Olarticochea.		

### Argentina profit from shoot-outs

ARGENTINA have reached the World Cup final on the strength of winning two matches in the orthodox way and two on penalty shoot-outs beating Italy 4-3 on penalties on Tuesday and Yugoslavia 3-2 on penalties last Saturday. But would they have won if any of the other suggested methods of splitting teams level after extra time had been used? The answer is a resounding no on all counts, whether the method of deciding the deadlock had been winning more corners, collecting fewer fouls, bookings or conceding fewer fouls.

In the semi-final, Italy won seven corners to Argentina's four, had one player booked to Argentina's five, one of whom, Riccardo Giusti, was subsequently sent off, and committed 31 fouls to the 38 of Argentina.

Yugoslavia also had a better set of statistics in the quarter-final match. They gained seven corners to Argentina's five, had two players booked to four Argentines — although Yugoslavia did have Refik Sabanadzovic sent off after first being booked, and were penalised for 21 fouls to Argentina's 27.

Pat Bonner's save from Daniel Timofte and David O'Leary's conversion of the match-winning kick for the Republic of Ireland in their second-round penalty shoot-out with Romania may have gone into legend, but the match statistics ran against Ireland.

They were level in the matter of bookings with two apiece, but committed 27 fouls to Romania's 18.

### Stealing first base in Cuban bastion

A FIVE-YEAR plan to popularise football is making its mark in the baseball citadel of Cuba. "There's no doubt about it, the World Cup is walking the streets, entering homes and taking over the street corners," the sports columnist, Gilberto Dihigo, wrote in the Cuban workers' newspaper, *Trabajadores*.

"What? You say you're not infected? Do you argue about the red and yellow cards, do you get frenetic when the referee blows offside, do you yell 'Goooooooooo!' in a guttural scream that would make Tarzan proud? Yes? Then you've got it, the World Cup fever."

Football enjoyed a brief boom in Cuba in the 1930s when the Spanish-owned sugar mills fielded teams, and the country was invited to the 1938 World Cup in France.

The state-promoted plan to revive interest included buying the television rights for this and the next two World Cups, and importing coaches from Eastern Europe and South America. The target is the 1998 World Cup finals.

Salvatore Schillaci scored Italy's only goal in the seventeenth minute and Roberto Donadoni, who missed the fatal penalty, wears the No. 17 shirt.

**Offer refused**

ROGER Milla has said no to Walsall, Kenny Hibbit, the manager of the fourth division club, revealed yesterday that he had made an approach for the 38-year-old Cameroon forward through an agent after England beat Cameroon in the quarter-final. "We were the first English club to make an enquiry. Unfortunately, Milla has been made a very good offer in Italy," Hibbit said.

### On the ball

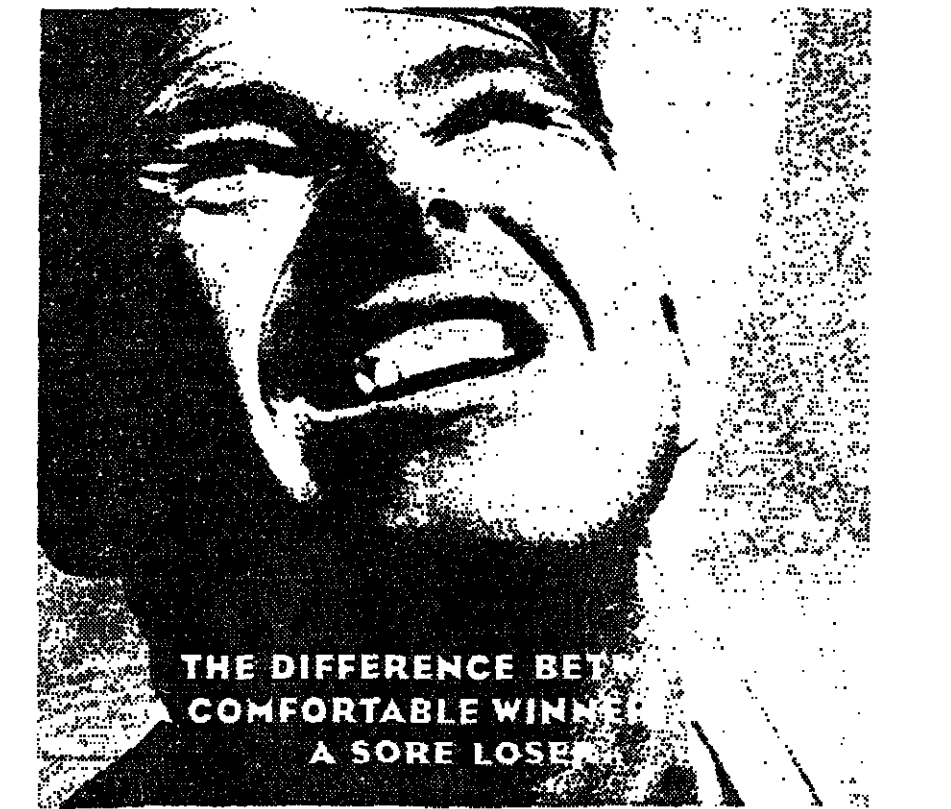
AMONG the host of World Cup books on the shelves, now curling and going black round the edges like ageing letters, the most original is the *All Round World Cup Book*, published by Fantail Books. The only licence taken is that the book, rather than being round, looks like a punctured football — occasioned, presumably, by the need to prevent the copies rolling away.

**Privateer**

THERE is a World Cup supporter in London Underground's Northern Line communications headquarters. On Sunday, passengers read the West Germany v Czechoslovakia result on the system's service information indicator and last night, the "unofficial" newscaster was in action again with the England v West Germany semi-final score.

**Unlucky 17**

PUT Italy's defeat by Argentina down to the unlucky number of 17 was the consoling advice of the Rome newspaper, *l'Espresso*, yesterday. It was Italy's seventeenth match at Naples's San Paolo stadium.



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Not even the US coastguard boat can stay on course on a wet and windy day at Henley Royal Regatta

# Downfall of the man from Great Falls

By Mike Rosewell

UMBRELLAS rather than Pimm's and fashions were the prominent features at a rainy and windswept Henley yesterday morning. Spectators were worried about the rain but the competitors were more concerned about the unpredictable headwind which caused grief to two overseas crews before lunch.

Tony Bojilov and Ivailov Banchev, of Bulgaria, the world junior silver medal winners last year, had steering problems from the start of their double sculls against Mark Alloway and Chris Williams, of Tideway Scullers. In spite of attempted illegal instructions from their coaches in the umpire launch, the Bulgarians, on the Banks station, hit the booms at the top of the island and Alloway and Williams went into a five-length lead.

Setting off in pursuit, the Bulgarians gained ground swiftly but were steering erratically and directly behind their opponents. Understanding the rules of racing, Alloway and Williams eased and allowed the Bulgarians to hit them just after Fawley, giving the umpire, Mike Sweeney, no choice but to disqualify them.

The United States Coast Guard Academy made an even swifter and spectacular exit from the Henley Prize event in their race with the seeded Brentwood College School, Canada. After some five strokes, their two-man, Greg Hobbs, perhaps aply from Great Falls, Montana, caught his blade on a buoy and was lifted out of the boat. The cox, Bryan Gavini, said: "The wind blew us over and we lost control of the boat."

With some \$20,000 spent on the trip, it was an expensive few strokes for the Coast Guard Academy.

Willie Ross, coach to the Elizabethan BC crew, did not fit his high-tech tanker bow attachment for his crew's opening race against London RC B in the Thames Cup. Elizabethan won without it. Ross, known as a prankster, interested the photographers with his "invention" on the eve of the regatta.

His crew's exit from the boat tent on a test outing did not please the New Zealand crew entered in the Grand Eight or the Imperial College Henley Prize eight. Elizabethan caught their rigger on the

New Zealand boat and pulled it off the rack on to the lower Imperial College craft. Both were damaged, causing particular concern for the IC coach, Billy Mason, who had an early morning heat yesterday.

Mason, albeit with a broken ankle, got the repairs completed and his seeded crew looked comfortable in beating Shrewsbury School.

Seeded crews generally had a good day, although Cappoquin RC from Ireland caused a big upset in the Britannia coxed fours by beating the selected Rob Roy. The Irish were half a length down at the barrier but their stroke, Pat Peilow, pushed hard to the Half Mile and broke the Cambridge-based crew.

Cappoquin's captain, Dan Murray, extolled the virtues of his "smallest rowing club in the world", based 40 miles from Waterford.

In the blustery conditions, Nereus, of The Netherlands, and Upper Thames, both in the Thames Cup, produced the joint fastest time of the day, 7min 11sec.

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That sinking feeling: Charles Hunt, two-man of Sons of the Thames A, looks across at their opponents to see their Wyfold Cup hopes drift away

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS FROM HENLEY

### Thames Cup

Holders: Univ of London

First round  
Thames Tradesmen's A bt Bedford, 7/4, 8:10  
Vesta bt Thames B, easily, 7min 15sec  
Jesus College, Cambridge bt City of Oxford B, 3/4, no time taken  
Lea bt Kilmahilly, North, 7/4, 7:22  
Cherwell bt Sons of Thames, 2/4, 7:37  
Tideway Scullers' School A bt Tyne TC, easily  
Gloucester bt Trinity College, Harford, 2/4, 7:34  
Upper Thames bt Wesleyan Univ, US, 2/4, 7:51  
London RC A bt City of Oxford A, easily, 7:24  
Aghurst bt Nottingham Univ, 2/4, 7:25  
Galway, Ireland bt Kingston, 3/4, 7:32  
Amsterdamse Studenten, Neth, bt Nottingham and Union, 3/4, 7:11  
Walton bt Mortlake Anglian and Alpha, 3/4, 7:28

### Henley Prize

(new event)

First round  
Eton College bt Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge, 1/4, 7:19  
Imperial College bt Shrewsbury School, 1/4, 7:14  
Univ College, Galway, Ireland bt Oxford, 1/4, 7:14  
Brentwood College School, Canada bt United States Coast Guard Academy, US, not rowed out, 7:51  
Orange Coast College, US, bt Univ College, Oxford, 1/4, 7:25  
Univ College, Dublin, IRE, bt Univ College, Dublin, IRE, 3/4, 7:13  
Downing College, Cambridge bt Salwyn College, Cambridge, 3/4, 7:14  
Oxford Polytechnic A bt Univ of Wales College, Cardiff, easily, 7:14

### Wyfold Cup

Holders: Leander

First round  
Upper Thames A bt Royal Chester, 7/4, 7:40  
Thames bt Sons of the Thames A, 2/4, 8:10  
Mortlake Anglian and Alpha bt Henley, 3/4, 8:26  
Thames RC bt Royal Chester, 3/4, 7:55  
Gronow School, US bt Cambridge, 3/4, 8:26  
Univ of London A bt Mitsubishi, Japan, easily, 8:31  
Dartmouth, US, bt Bevedley, easily, 8:25  
City of Cambridge bt Ohio State Univ, US, easily, 8:15  
Vesta bt London Welsh 2/4, 7:51

### Double Sculls Cup

Holders: R Floryn and N Rhenks (Die Leythe and Okeanos, Neth)

First round  
R A Stale (Cambridge Univ) and M J Dismore (Wallingford) bt S M Hughes (Windsor Boys' School) and B R Coffer (Farnham School), easily, 8:35  
S J Charnold and S C Collins (London RC) bt P P Halford and A J Booth (London RC), easily, 8:42  
M B Alkaway and C F Williams (Tideway Scullers' School) bt T Bopar and I Barthes (CMA, Belgium), 8:20  
T F Miosson and P J Hope (Kingston) bt C Thomas and R A E Humphrey (Tideway Scullers' School), easily, 8:31  
J N Hartland and N P Gardam (Notts County) bt D M Cragg and N J Hill (Exeter), easily, 8:32  
R Vane and E Viana (Centro Desportivo, Portugal) bt P S Morris and H Hagry (Cardie Nautique, Fr), easily, 8:33  
A C Radford (Tideway Scullers' School) and P S Morris (Cambridge Univ) rowed over, E C Clark (Cambridge Univ) and G J Skuse (Leander), sc

### Britannia Cup

Holders: Leander

First round  
Lea bt Edinburgh Univ, 3/4, 7:59  
Univ of London bt Walsbrook, 3/4, 7:59  
Ourside School bt Funnivall Sculling Club, 4/4, 8:11  
Cappoquin, IRE, bt Rob Roy, 2/4, 7:53  
Star and Arrow bt Mystic Valley, US, easily, 8:17  
Univ College Galway, IRE, bt Grosvenor 4/4, 8:00  
Nottingham and Union bt Reading, 4/4, 8:18



Powerful stroke: Pezler, of Cherwell BC, in action against Sons of the Thames

## SPORT FOR THE DISABLED

# Five gold medals and record for Moreton

By Jane Wyatt

DAVID Moreton, aged 17, became the first physically disabled swimmer to complete the 100 metre free-style in under a minute, at the British Sports Association for the Disabled/British Telecom senior national swimming championships in Darlington at the weekend.

Moreton, from Coventry, who is a below-the-knee amputee, swam the 100 metre race in 58.91sec. He then went on to win five further gold and two silver medals.

Moreton may be young, but he is not lacking in international experience, having represented Britain at the South East Asian Games and the World Youth Games in Miami last December. He will be competing in the world championships at Assen in the Netherlands in two weeks, along with other swimmers who took part in Darlington. They include Beverley Gull, of London, Tim Reddish, from Nottingham, and Claire Bishop, from Middlesex, who collected seven gold medals each.

The event was very much a preview of the form of our swimmers in anticipation of the world championships. Of the 35-strong British swimming squad, 31 competed at Darlington, and the strength of their performances has left their coaches hoping they have not peaked too soon. Gilbert Anderson, from Camberley, took six golds and Philip Stedman, of Woking, won five.

Other swimmers not involved in Assen also produced some outstanding results, including Monica Vaughan, from Portsmouth, who helped herself to eight gold medals. Murray Campbell, from Nottingham, who took seven gold and Albert Henshaw, of Liverpool, who won six.

Entries to the national championships were the highest ever with 148 competitors from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. As the only national event open to swimmers with any type of disability a functional classification system was implemented, with officials provided by the Amateur Swimming Association.

In addition to the serious competition, Duncan Goodhew, a vice-president of the Association, captained a BSAD side against a side from BT. Not surprisingly, the sponsors took a resounding beating in the face of the combined expertise of Goodhew and company, but at least provided the swimmers with some light entertainment before the serious business of winning for Britain begins in the Netherlands.

## SPORTS LETTERS

### Revert to old referee system

From Colonel P. S. Newton

Sir, The suggestion in your leading article (July 3) that the referee should consult a television monitor will only further disrupt the flow of the game and undermine his authority. Far better to revert to the original system of control in force up to 1891 of two umpires, each running level with the second defender and moving inside the field of play as in hockey, doing away with the linesmen. In the latter's place could be two goal judges standing on the goal line at the six-yard line, judging whether the ball passes wholly over the line between the goalposts — the most important decision of all. I demonstrated this system in 1956 to the late Sir Stanley Rous, who was then president of FIFA. He fully accepted the idea, agreeing that the diagonal system he introduced in 1935 was out of date because of the speed of the game and tactical systems.

Shortly before his death in 1986 he said that he believed it would be introduced before the end of the century.

Yours sincerely,  
PIP NEWTON,  
3 Lindum Close,  
Aldershot, Hampshire.

### The Swindon effect

From Dr H. G. Thomas

Sir, This week the football future of Swindon was decided by an appeal to the Football Association.

To witness the effects of the past month on the morale of the town and the health of individuals has been incredible, and a testimony to the importance of football. I have had elderly patients and children unable to sleep properly since the League enquiry demoted Swindon. "Ridiculous," you may retort, "football's not that important — it's only a game." If you had been here for the past month, or if you had watched a small town club in the lower divisions for more than 50 years, you might begin to understand.

The Football League has shunned responsibilities to supporters in the past, responsibilities to provide decent, clean, modern accommodation, and responsibilities to protect football from being used as a vehicle by hoodlums.

The Football Association has to decide whether the interests of supporters or the interests of football companies are paramount. This dichotomy of interest must be resolved sooner rather than later — whether it is by widening share ownership amongst supporters, encouraging supporter directors, or some other form of customer representation.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD THOMAS,  
Great Western Medical Group,  
Swindon Health Centre,  
Carfax Street,  
Swindon,  
Wiltshire.

### Minister out of touch with English supporters

From Mr M. A. Stein

Sir, I travelled to Bologna to see the England v Belgium game on the same plane as Colin Moynihan, the minister for sport. He had ample opportunity to sound out the views of the rest of the supporters on the flight but preferred not to. Nor did he apparently take that opportunity during the rest of his trip. I fail to see, therefore, how he can possibly feel competent to comment on the behaviour of England's supporters.

Throughout the day in Bologna, the massed support of Belgian and English supporters mixed freely without any trouble whatsoever. Within the ground there was only one minor incident and, having personally spoken to several of the English supporters who were camping in close proximity to the trouble, it was quite clear to me that this began as an organised attack on the English supporters by a small minority of the Belgium supporters.

The police presence in Bologna was awesome. The last half a mile to the ground had to

be walked along streets lined with open topped police cars each surmounted by a policeman with a machine gun.

There is no doubt that such precautions were taken to protect our minister for sport as he instilled a fear in the foreign authorities of our football fans which goes far beyond the bounds of reason.

He has instilled that fear because he is fearful himself and because he is so totally out of touch with the views of the individual supporters.

Mr Moynihan has expressed his own personal views in the House of Commons and in reports to speak for the people. I believe that most people, like myself, were absolutely appalled by the scenes of police violence against innocent English supporters in Rimini and were more appalled by Mr Moynihan's observations that an individual arrested a mile from the trouble should simply not have been there because he knew there was going to be trouble.

### Unpleasant chorus

From Mr Aidan Kearney

Sir, The entire tone of Clive White's report from the Irish League in Rome (June 30) was derogatory and unnecessary. Surely the success of teams such as Ireland, Costa Rica, and Cameroon, those once considered on the fringe of international competition, speaks volumes for the success of football generally, and therefore the success of these World Cup finals.

Furthermore, Mr White seems to disagree with the tactics attempting to stifle the Italian midfield. In any competitive environment a team must play to its strengths if it is to have any expectation of winning. Surely not allowing the opposition to play well and maintaining the cleanest disciplinary record fits into this requirement.

Yours faithfully,  
AIDAN KEARNEY,  
179 Tollgate Road, E6.

From Mr J. A. Brennan

Sir, One of the less pleasing features of the reporting of the World Cup has been the constant sniping of English journalists at the qualifications of Irish players.

Simone Bernes, adding his voice to the unpleasant chorus (July 2), ought to know that one third of the Irish players were born in Ireland; the rest qualify according to international regulations. These have chosen to play for Ireland and it is simply not true to say that it is because they have given up hope of playing for England.

Mr Bernes should know, also, that England select players in many sports whose only qualification is by residence.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. BRENNAN,  
St Clare,  
Sandfield Park,  
Liverpool.

### From the Reverend Professor W. H. C. Frend

Sir, While the lack of any Irish league player in the Republic of Ireland World Cup team is to be regretted, it is surely to the greatest credit of British football that between the English and Scottish leagues can raise three teams of world class, two of which reached the quarter-finals.

Yours faithfully,  
W. H. C. FREND,  
The Rectory,  
Barnwell,  
Peterborough.

From the Reverend Francis McCarthy

Sir, Can any reader trace an earlier reference to Irish football than the words John Webster put into the mouth of Francisco de Medeiros?

Like the wild Irish, I'll never think that dead

Till I can play at football with thy head

The White Devil, 1612

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCIS MCCARTHY,  
St John's College,  
Lawrence Street,  
Mill Hill, NW7.

From Mr Graham Chaine

Sir, Football in England certainly predates the game played at Florence in 1530, mentioned by Mr Santagostino. According to a late 15th-century treatise on the game of King Henry VI, one William Bartram from Causton, Nottinghamshire, was kicked and ruptured while playing football, "a game abominable enough, rarely ending but with some loss, accident or disadvantage."

After suffering long and scarcely endurable pain, Bartram recovered after seeing Henry VI in a dream.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM CHAINEY,  
47 St Barnabas Road,  
Cambridge.

### Wrongly dressed

From Mrs Lorna Sather

Sir, I have long been irritated by the sight of footballers giving the obligatory post-match interview dressed in a suit, usually double-breasted.

I now have confirmation of their inappropriate dress-sense. The Irish football team chose to visit the Pope dressed in track-suits.

Yours faithfully,  
LORNA SATHER,  
46 Kington Drive,  
Oulton Broad,  
Lowestoft,  
Suffolk.

### Better ways to unravel ties

From Mr John Virgin

Sir, No one can possibly consider the penalty shoot-out a satisfactory way to decide the result of a major football match. It does football no service to see a side which has been forced to defend its line for most of the 120 minutes allowed, often as a deliberate policy, secure a victory in this way.

I suggest that a FIFA-appointed panel attend matches where a positive result is required and where there is no opportunity for a replay. This panel would be responsible for a points tally of the game in progress, which would appear on the scoreboard adjacent to the goal.

With three points awarded for every corner and a point deducted for every free kick given away, a tie game would be awarded to the team with more points. Should that also result in a tie, some other statistic such as the number of shots at goal which did not result in a corner could be brought into consideration. In the unlikely event of that too being equal then the panel would rely on a scoring system devised by FIFA which would award the game to the side with the most skill, similar to boxing.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN VIRGIN,  
36 Eden Road,  
Haverhill, Suffolk.

From Mr Frank W. Edwards

Sir, Would it not be better to have a period of play following the normal extra time but without goalkeepers and the winning team being the one which first scores two goals?

Such a scheme would relieve an individual player of the ignominy of missing a penalty and would assure a period of exciting play during which the attacking and defensive skills of both teams would be well tested.

Yours faithfully,  
F. W. EDWARDS,  
Spinney Corner,  
Church Road,  
Wokingham, Surrey.

From Mr S. E. Rice

Sir, In the event of a tie, the number of back passes to the goalkeeper should be taken into account and the side with the fewer back passes will be adjudged the winner.

Yours sincerely,  
SIMON RICE,  
224 Sandycroft Road,  
Kew, Richmond,  
Surrey.

From Mr P. M. Petherbridge

Sir, To determine winners of matches remaining drawn after extra-time shouldn't FIFA adopt a similar system to that which applies in BBC television's *Mastermind* except in reverse, in that the football winner would be the one with the most passes?

Yours faithfully,  
P. PETHERBRIDGE,  
150 Kidderminster Road South,  
Hagley, Stourbridge,  
West Midlands.

### Scoring goals is object of game

From Mr N. Bowers

Sir, I am annoyed that the reaction to England's victory over Belgium (June 28) was to dwell on the alleged "injustice" of that result in particular, and others in general. Surely the object of a football match is to win by scoring more goals than the opposition. If the term justice has any place in the equation, it is as defined by the object of the game. The "just" winner is the scorer of the higher number of goals. There is, nor can there be, room for any moral notion of justice in determining the outcome of a match.

Are your morally offended columnists and quoted losing managers, suggesting otherwise? Should a team of "experts" decide which of the two contending teams "deserved" to win? Surely there is no one to contend that such a system







## Edgar family fails to stop Whitaker lifting second title

...and the other...







- WORLD CUP 36-37
- RACING 39
- WIMBLEDON 41

# Big three come through

By ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

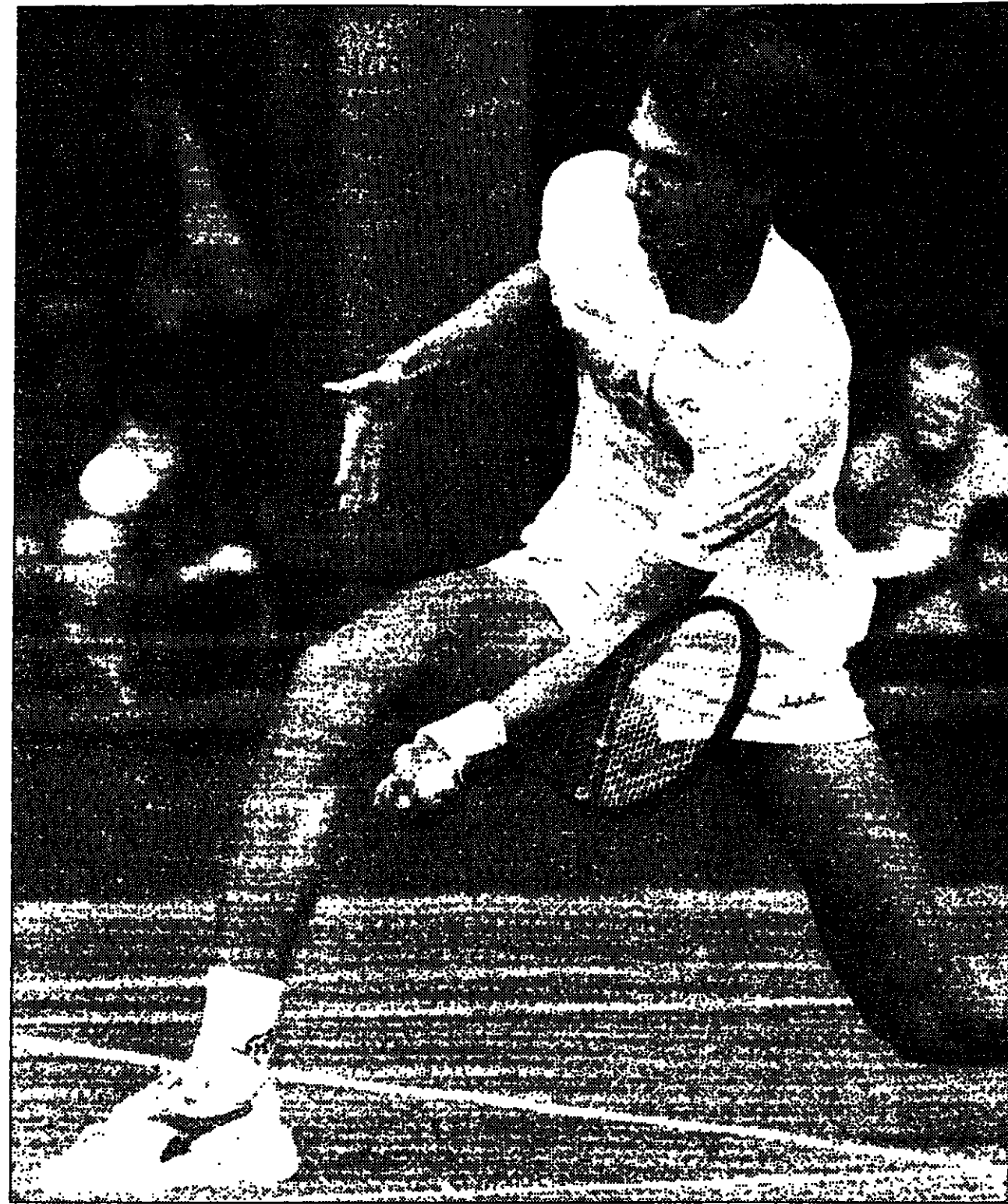
THE first rain of the fortnight disrupted the men's quarter-finals at Wimbledon yesterday. We had been lucky with the weather up to then, so there could be few complaints, except for those who had paid for centre court seats and travelled a long way to fill them.

The luckiest people were the holders of tickets for the No. 2 court, who were scheduled to watch a men's doubles quarter-final and were served up the defending champion, Boris Becker, against Brad Gilbert, and for court 14, where the match between Novotna and Sukova and Paz and Sánchez Vicario was magically transformed into an all-Swedish encounter between Stefan Edberg, the No. 3 seed, and his understudy, Christian Bergström, won in straight sets by Edberg.

Though officials were understandably anxious to finish the quarter-finals, which, traditionally, produce one of the longer days of the tennis year, there was a feeling that the World Cup semi-final might have cast a shadow over the decision. There was little other reason why Becker should have been relegated to court No. 2, nicknamed the Graveyard of Champions. (In Paris, you may remember, the centre court was dubbed *la cimetière d'étoiles* after it had claimed Becker and Edberg in the first round on the same afternoon.)

Becker certainly had another appointment on his mind against Gilbert. On paper, he had the toughest match of the four, the glowering Gilbert not being the sort you want to meet down a dark alley at night, let alone under darkening skies and in blustery winds on a compressed outside court. Gilbert, the No. 7 seed and ranked six in the world, has been christened the Desperate Dan of the circuit because of his permanent five o'clock shadow (which was appropriately enough the starting time for the match) and his walk, which looks as if his shoes are just a size or two too big for his feet. He also takes every lost point as a personal insult, scouring the linesman and the crowd for a scapegoat and, if he doesn't find one, chastising himself endlessly. But he has made the most of what nature has given him, namely a cussed determination not to be beaten. Becker, who has lost four times in their seven matches, would testify to that.

If Gilbert had taken the chances offered to him in the first set he could have been 4-0 up after 15 minutes. He had three points to break Becker in his first two service games, but failed to convert any of them mainly because the champion kept his best serving and volleying for the vital occasion. Gilbert, who already looks as if he is put together with elastoplast, required treatment for a thigh strain. A game later, he was broken by a Becker cross-court backhand, only to prove his resilience by returning the compliment in the next game, the break being completed with both men on the floor as Becker slipped at the net and Gilbert lunged desperately to make a backhand pass.



Fiercely fought: Ivanisevic volleys during his closely fought, five-set quarter-final tie against Curren

Surprisingly, that proved to be the beginning of the end. Becker simply wound his game up a notch and Gilbert fell to ceaseless self-castigation for a series of missed volleys. The No. 2 seed broke immediately to lead 4-3 in the first set, took that after half an hour and soldiered on through cloud and even a brief ray of sun to a 6-4-6-1 victory. By the end, Becker had comfortably asserted his dominance



on grass and Gilbert had talked himself out. Lendl's interest in the World Cup had disappeared with Czechoslovakia in the previous round, so he had no outside distractions. His only problem was trying to pretend, as he had done the previous day, that Pearce, at 120 on the computer, the lowest ranked player to reach a Wimbledon quarter-final since Pat Cash received a wild card in 1986

when he was ranked 416, was a serious opponent. The American had reached the fourth round by beating a Swede, a Japanese, a Czech and an Australian, so he was clearly not worried about national identity. As he comes from the small mountain town of Provo in America's Midwest, anywhere must seem like a long way away, even Connecticut, Lendl's adopted home. He is a dapper figure, a neat type who you might find on your doorstep selling insurance or religion. Provo is the home of the Osmond family and as there are plenty of them and quite a lot of Pearce, estimates suggest that the two families make up roughly half the population of the town. After losing the first two

sets, the second despite taking a 4-1 lead, it seemed that Pearce was on his way home. But they clearly build them tough in Utah and he rallied to take the third set, before the No. 1 seed reassessed his authority to reach a mouth-watering semi-final against Edberg, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

**Strong presence**  
Indianapolis, Indiana (Reuters) — Three world record holders — the pole vaulter, Sergei Bubka, the long jumper, Galina Chistyakova, and the shot putter, Natalya Lisovskaya — will feature in the 91-member athletics team the Soviet Union is sending to the Goodwill Games, the Athletic Congress has announced. The games start on July 20 in Seattle, Washington.

## Edberg holds all the trumps

By ALIX RAMSAY

STEFAN Edberg sped into the semi-finals yesterday, making light work of his fellow countryman Christian Bergström, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. After only an hour and 35 minutes he was back in the locker room, pondering his semi-final appointment with Lendl.

Both Swedes are blond, but there the similarity ends. Edberg, 95 places further up the world ladder, is a serene player, with a calm style and fluidity.

Bergström, two years younger at 22, looked like an eager pupil taking on his master. In the first set he busied himself around the court striding around purposefully with his bow-legged gait.

He tried his full range of

shots. He mixed the returns, he tried his volleys and his passes, but after five games Edberg had his measure. Bergström had shown his hand and Edberg knew how to trump him.

At times Edberg made it look so easy. He served with authority, he volleyed with precision. Bergström was always rushed where Edberg had all the time in the world. If only Bergström could have found the time to plan his tactics, but Edberg was always three shots ahead of him. After losing the first set, he could find no answer to Edberg in the second.

However things changed in the third set. Both lost control of their service games. A little

luck, a lot of guts and Bergström broke Edberg for the first time. Unfortunately he lost his own serve four times.

Bergström has some excellent shots — his double-handed back hand return played with all his weight behind it in particular had Edberg perplexed from time to time. But he could never play consistently enough to trouble the No. 3 seed.

Edberg, hitting with more power and volleying more crisply as the game wore on, was always in control. A cry of frustration and a final flurry as Bergström held his serve in the penultimate game and it was all over.

## Fraser stands by for his Test recall

ANGUS Fraser, the Middlesex seam bowler, is standing by to make his England comeback in today's final Cornhill Test match against New Zealand if Phillip DeFreitas fails to shake off a virus (Alan Lee writes).

DeFreitas missed the team's preparation in a wet and windy Birmingham yesterday after complaining of sickness and fever. He was examined by a doctor and confined to bed in the team hotel.

Fraser has not played for England since the Trinidad Test against West Indies in March. A rib muscle injury required prolonged rest and he has been slowly eased back into cricket by his county side.

Ian Smith, New Zealand's long-standing wicketkeeper, is doubtful with a hamstring strain.

## Yorkshire will have an overseas player

By MARTIN SEARBY

CRAIG White, the Yorkshire-born cricketer, will be declared "non-English" following his selection yesterday for the Australia Under-21 team's tour of the West Indies.

White, aged 20, was born in Morley, West Yorkshire, but reared in Australia after his family emigrated 13 years ago. This season he returned to England after graduating from the Australian Cricket Academy in Adelaide and made an immediate impression on

However, as soon as he plays a first-class game for Australia on next month's tour, the Test and County Cricket Board will consider him an overseas player for registration purposes.

White, whose ten wickets at 24.20 make him Yorkshire's

most successful bowler this season, also had the distinction of making a double-hundred and a century in a second XI match against Worcestershire last week, and is clearly a player of some talent.

"I suppose I am an Aussie at heart because I left England when I was only seven years old," White said. "But I am proud to be a Yorkshireman and no one, not even the TCCB, can take that away from me."

"I hope in future I will be able to turn out for Victoria and Yorkshire in the respective summers and that will be a pretty nice life."

His father, Fred, who is coming to England hoping to see his son play for Yorkshire, will now have to be content with visiting relatives.

## Argentina's high price in reaching the final

NAPLES (Agencies) — As the dust settled on Argentina's win over Italy on Tuesday night, Carlos Bilardo, the Argentina coach, looked ahead to the World Cup final on Sunday and said: "My team is crumbling."

Argentina beat Italy 4-3 on penalties in Naples after their semi-final was level at 1-1 after extra time, but the victory was as costly as it was unexpected.

Ricardo Giusti was sent off after an off-the-ball clash with Roberto Baggio, of Italy, and will automatically be suspended for the final in Rome's Olympic stadium.

Julio Olarticoechea and Sergio Batista, like Giusti veterans of the 1986 World Cup-winning side in Mexico, picked up their second bookings and are ruled out. Claudio Caniggia, the forward, who headed the equaliser against the Italians, received a second yellow card for deliberate handball and will also miss the final.

"It's the biggest frustration of my life," Caniggia said. "Neither the goal nor anything can compensate." Caniggia blamed the French referee, Michel Vautrot, for robbing him of a place in the final. "He was too quick," Caniggia said. "It was unjustified."

Caniggia collected his first booking in Argentina's group B win against the Soviet Union on June 13. Vautrot had already warned Caniggia for deliberate handball.

"Batista, Giusti and Vasco [Olarticoechea] have already played in a final and they were champions," Caniggia said. "They're going to handle it differently. I don't even know if I'll be in the national team in four years time."

Giusti said: "These are things that happen in football. Whoever comes in will do a good job." At the age of 33, Giusti may have made his last

appearance for Argentina.

Giusti was nevertheless bitter at being sent off. He claimed Baggio took a dive. "The referee saw nothing, the linesman saw nothing," he said. "Because there was nothing to see. Baggio's an artist and he's got such an angelic face the referees always believe him." Pedro Monzon or Pedro Troglio are the candidates to replace Giusti.

Olarticoechea, aged 31, said: "It's a pity to miss it because I was playing at my best." Gustavo Dezotti will probably replace Caniggia and Roberto Sensi should take over from Olarticoechea.

The loss of Caniggia, whose hard running has been Argentina's most potent threat in attack, will place even more pressure on Diego Maradona, the captain, and Jorge Burruchaga to reproduce their form in midfield against Italy.

Maradona, who had been cheered by the supporters in the San Paolo stadium in which he plays for the Italian champions, Napoli, said Argentina had finally reached top form.

"When we beat Brazil in the second round it was a miracle," he said. "Against Italy,

no way. We played at the same level as Italy and deserved to win. We passed the test."

Maradona said the Argentinians had found their road to the final much easier four years ago. "This is my last Cup, so I am giving it my all even though I am in pain," he said. "In 1986 we were more clear about ourselves and won all our matches. This has been a lot more suffering in getting to this final."

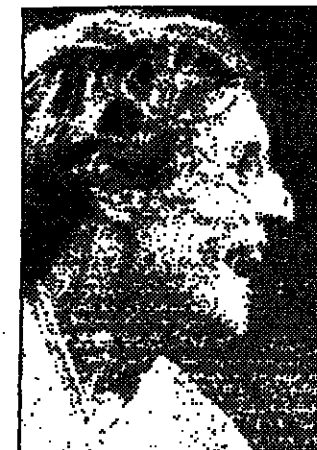
Bilardo, who aims to become only the second coach to guide a team to two Cup triumphs, said he was delighted with the way his team had improved during the tournament after losing their opening first round game to Cameroon. "The team has come together, little by little," he said.

But the Argentinians were almost as stunned as the Italians by Tuesday's result. "We haven't really realised the calibre of where we are. We are still dumbfounded," Goycochea, the goalkeeper whose two penalty saves clinched the final place, said.

Playing only because the first-choice goalkeeper, Nery Pumpido, broke his leg in the opening round group game against the Soviet Union, Goycochea has proved to be an unlikely success story.

Goycochea, who is looking for a club after leaving the Colombian side, Millonarios, last season said: "Penalties are not my speciality though I work at them. Intuition more than luck is involved. I said before the Yugoslav penalties that I would save two so when the same thing happened against Italy my team-mates told me I had to do it again. I told them: 'no problem, I'll definitely stop at least one.'"

Maradona said: "Goycochea is not only good at saving penalties, he is an excellent goalkeeper."



Caniggia misses the final

## New man opens in Budapest

BOBBY Robson's successor as the manager of England will have his international initiation against Hungary in an exhibition match in Budapest in September.

A month later England will play Poland at Wembley in the opening match of their European championship qualifying campaign, followed by a game against the Republic of Ireland in Dublin on November 14.

Graham Kelly, chief executive of the FA, confirmed yesterday that whatever happens in the next few days, Robson's eight-year reign is about to end.

"He has been an excellent manager for England, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labours," Kelly said. "He has led England with honour. He will leave with our best wishes and our thanks. That's the situation; decisions have been made."

One decision that has not been reached is the amount of compensation that the FA will pay Aston Villa for the release of the England manager-elect, Graham Taylor.

Time is running short, with Robson's back-up team of Don Howe and Dave Sexton among those waiting to hear what is going on. Sexton, one of Robson's spies at the World Cup, and manager of the England B and Under-21 teams, is on an annual contract, while Howe, the Queen's Park Rangers coach, works on a match-by-match arrangement.

Until the financial negotiations between the FA and the Aston Villa chairman, Doug Ellis, are concluded they will not know if they have a role to play. "Hopefully the situation will be resolved when we have finished in Italy," Kelly said.

## Italy faces up to a shattered dream

ROME (Reuters) — Italy fell into stunned and mournful silence as dreams of World Cup glory on home soil vanished after the cruel penalty shoot-out against Argentina.

There was a eerie emptiness in streets and piazzas which have thrived with the celebrations of flag-waving, horn-toting fans after Italy's victories earlier in the tournament. Bottles of sparkling wine were returned to refrigerators instead of being sprayed in triumph from balconies.

Instead of anticipated all-night revels, the country could only shake its head in collective disbelief, and dream of what might have been.

But there was no comfort and a headline in yesterday's *Tuttosport* newspaper read: "The Dream is Over." Azeglio Vicini, the Italy coach, said: "We can't hide this sadness at all costs against Czechoslovakia in the group stage when we had already mathematically qualified."

Vicini said: "Playing at home from some points of view was fatal for us. We had to always satisfy the public and win. We even had to win at all costs against Czechoslovakia in the group stage when we had already mathematically qualified."

"In reality, this meant we had to be on the attack all the time and spend a lot of energy."

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian prime minister, who watched the game from the VIP seats at the San Paolo Stadium in Naples, tried to put the best face on the defeat in the World Cup that his government has spent millions of pounds to host.

"There is sadness but a third or fourth place at the World Cup cannot be dismissed," Andreotti said. When asked if Italy made mistakes in their line-up, Andreotti replied: "Line-ups are like governments. The people judge them on their performance but the mistakes are made before then."

But the reserve goalkeeper, Stefano Tacconi, said: "We will go ahead with a smile on our faces knowing that we have convinced the country that we did our best."

Few Italians would disagree

## Thousands greet Cameroons

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) — More than 20,000 people, who were in jubilant mood despite a fierce rainstorm, jammed an airport yesterday to welcome home the Cameroon football team after its history-making performance in the World Cup.

"We're very happy to have done good work, and now it's necessary to prepare for the future," Roger Milla, aged 38, the last player off the plane, said.

Milla came out of retirement to score four goals as the Indomitable Lions, as they are known, became the first African team to reach the World Cup quarter-finals. He received a two-minute ovation at the international airport at Douala, the largest city in Cameroon.

The team is scheduled to fly into the capital, Yaounde, today, to be welcomed by government officials and then taken on a 12-mile parade in

jeeps escorted by police motorcycles.

The players are to be given free accommodation at a luxury Yaounde hotel, then make a tour of outlying provinces: the Sports and Youth Ministry said. Dozens of foreign journalists have arrived to cover the homecoming, one of the biggest media influxes ever in Cameroon.

The future of the team is uncertain, in part because the contract of their Soviet coach, Valeri Nepomniachi, expires soon. Cameroon sports officials have declined to say whether the contract will be renewed, and there have been reports Nepomniachi might return to the Soviet Union.

In the state-controlled media, commentators yesterday continued to question the officiating during Sunday

night's 3-2 extra-time loss to England, who scored two of their three goals from penalty kicks.

Many Cameroonians said their team was joined when a toughline official ordered a change of the ball near the end of the match, which Cameroon at one stage led, 2-1.

The *Cameroon Tribune* reported that a girl in Bangladesh hanged herself in despair after the elimination of Cameroon, which had won wide support throughout Africa and the Third World.

Radio Cameroon criticised the European and South American-dominated football establishment for trying to maintain a monopoly on the sport despite its strength in Africa.

"Nothing comes easily to Africa," the programme said.

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